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Wisconsin Historical Society
Founded 1849

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THE CATCHINGS
AND
HOLLIDAY FAMILIES
AND VARIOUS RELATED FAMILIES, IN VIRGINA, GEORGIA, MISSISSIPPI AND OTHER SOUTHERN STATES

Comp. by Thomas C. Catchings
and Mrs. M.C. Torrey

1921
THE A. B. CALDWELL PUB. CO.
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FOREWORD

The drafting of a family chart was suggested by Mrs. J. R. Baird, and was begun by her brother, T. C. Catchings, and finished by Mrs. M. C. Torrey, their sister.

This chart is dedicated to the memory of our father, and is compiled mostly from information furnished by kind relatives, of those born and reared in Virginia, Georgia and Mississippi. It is to be regretted that, aside from old Bible records of births and deaths, the knowledge of our ancestors now in possession of those living is vague and meagre. It is hoped the data given in this chart may prove a valuable reference for future generations: also that great charity will be shown for unintentional errors; much care and patience having been expended in gathering and arranging into as correct form as possible the different branches descended from our forefathers in America.

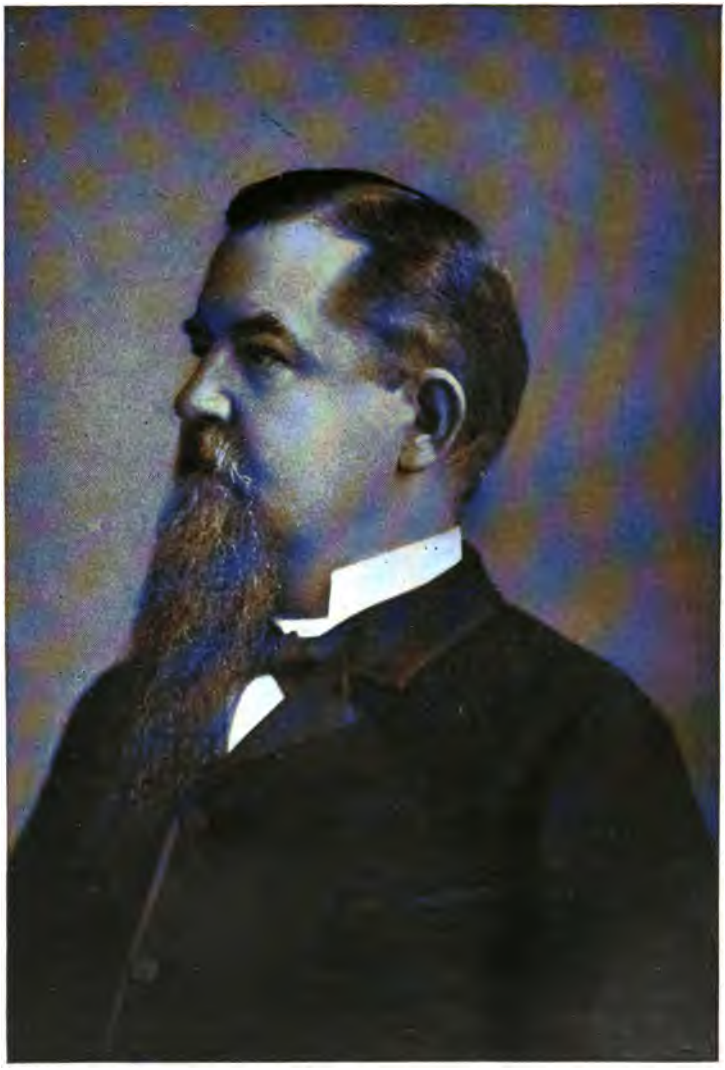
EXPLANATORY NOTE

The plan of this book is simple. It is arranged to facilitate reference to a name or a family. While it contains much valuable historical and biographical material, it is primarily genealogical and for that reason no effort has been made to arrange the matter either chronologically or with reference to its importance.

It will be observed that the names of those whose lineage is traced are numbered consecutively. In addition, each name is followed by a number in parentheses which refers back to the parents of the person named. This should make it easy to trace any name in the book.

Every name in the book has been indexed. As is customary in works of this sort words most frequently occurring have been abbreviated, thus: b. born; m. married; d. died, etc. Wide margins and blank leaves distributed through the book may be used for additional notes.

THE PUBLISHER.



HON. THOMAS CLENDINEN CATCHINGS
Vicksburg, Mississippi
(Taken in Washington, D. C., about 1886)

THE CATCHINGS FAMILY

A CONJECTURE

"The first record to be found of the name in America is that of Henry Catching, who in 1638 was a member of the first court held in Norfolk Parish, Va., and was a member of the County Commission. A record of this is in the Clerk's office, Portsmouth. It is conjectured that he came from the south of England with a Puritan colony and settled on the coast of Virginia in what is now Princess Anne County, before 1628. He was a prominent man in the little colony, being a county juror. When the Howards, Stones, Thoroughgoods, Lawsons, Lloyds and others went to the western shore of Maryland, he also moved there. Here his family became connected with the Seymours and Hollidays. When the emigration to North Carolina after 1700 began, some of his children perhaps may have settled on the eastern short of that state. Others remained in Maryland and when the ceded lands were opened, Benjamin Catchings, descendant of Henry, came to these lands in Wilkes County, Ga."

(Rev.) Geo. G. Smith, Vineville, Ga."

When the first immigrants of the name, prior to the Revolutionary War, came to America, some think they landed in Maryland, going from there to Virginia and finally to Georgia, where Merideth, Joseph, Philip, Seymour and Benjamin settled, and that the last four were sons of Merideth Catching.

"Benjamin Catching was Assistant County Surveyor of Washington County, Ga., in 1784. In 1780 and 1782 he was Assistant Judge of the County of Wilkes. He was a member of the Legislature. Benjamin Catching was granted 300 acres, 1784; 200 acres, 1784; 112 acres, 1792; and 112 acres in 1795, all on Little River in Wilkes County, Ga. Benjamin Catching, Esq., was a member of the General Assembly 1783 and 1784 and February 17, 1784, was paid 28 pounds for attendance." Sam D. Fanning, Ordinary, Washington, Ga. April 5, 1912."

The first Grand Jury of Jones County, Ga., had as members Seymour and Phillip Catching.

"Seymour Catching was granted 400 acres on Little River in 1784 and 93 acres in 1790. Meredith Catching was grantd 100 acres on Little River in 1784, 400 acres on Kettle Creek in 1786, and 250 acres on Kettle Creek, in 1791, all in Wilkes

County. Joseph Catching was granted 200 acres on Kettle Creek in 1785 and 200 acres on Kettle Creek in 1784. Edmund Catching was granted 200 acres on Kettle Creek in 1789. Joseph Catching was granted 287½ acres Sept. 24, 1784, Washington County, Ga., and 200 acres Jan. 20, 1784, Wilkes County, Ga.

Sam D. Fanning, Ordinary, Washington, Ga."

"State of Georgia

These are to certify:

That Benjamin Catching, a citizen and soldier, is entitled to two hundred and fifty acres of land, as a Bounty, agreeable to an Act and resolved of the General Assembly, passed at Augusta the 20th of Feb., 1784, as per certificate of Col. Clarke.

Given under my hand at Savannah, the 24th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord, 1784. J. Houston.

Attest, D. Rees, Sec. Copied from Sec. of State Office, Atlanta, Ga., 1901, by Philip Cook, Sec. State."

"State of Georgia

By the Honorable John Houston, Esq., Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the said State.

To all to whom these Presents shall come—Greeting. Know ye, That in pursuance of the Act for opening the land office, and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I have by and with the advice and consent of the Honorable, the Executive Council, given and granted and by these presents, in the name and behalf of said State, Do give and grant unto Benjamin Catching, his heirs and assigns, forever all that tract or parcel of his land, containing 787½ acres, situate, lying and being in the County of Washington and bounding westwardly by the Oscowee River, northwardly by land of Frier and vacant land, southwardly by Henry Leverett's land, and eastwardly by vacant land.

Having such shape, form and marks as appear by a plat of the same hereunto annexed, together with all and singular the Rights, members and appurtenances thereof whatsoever, to the said tract or parcel of land, belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand of the State aforesaid, of, in to, or out, of the same. To have and to hold the same tract or parcel of land and all and singular the premises aforesaid and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances unto the said Benjamin Catching, his heirs and assigns, to his and their own proper use and behalf, forever, in fee simple.

ON BOUNTY

"State of Georgia.

"This is to certify that Benjamin Catching hath steadfastly done his duty from the time of passing an Act at Augusta on the 20th of August, 1781, until the total expul-

sion of the British from the State; and this Benjamin Catching cannot, to my knowledge and belief, be convicted of plundering or destroying the County, and is therefore, under the said act, entitled to a Bounty of 250 acres of land, free from taxes for ten years.

"Given under my hand at Savannah, the 2nd day of February, 1784. Elijah Clark, Colonel."

By his order, H. Freeman.

Copied from the office of Sec. of State, Atlanta, Georgia, by Sec. of State, Philip Cook, 1901."

"State of Georgia—

"To the Honorable, the President and the members of the Council, now sitting in Augusta, for the purpose of granting lands in the counties of Franklin and Washington. This petition of Benjamin Catching, a citizen of the State aforesaid.

Herewith; that your petitioner is entitled to 787½ acres of land as a Bounty for his services, pursuant to the certificate hereunto annexed. That the petitioner is desirous of taking up the said lands in the county of Washington. May it therefore please your honorable Board to grant your petitoner 787½ acres of land in the county of Washington, on the right aforesaid and on the complying with the terms mentioned in the land Act, and your petitioner will pray.

Benjamin Catching."

Copied from the office of Sec. of State, Atlanta, Ga., 1901.

Given under my hand in Council and the Great Seal of the said State, the 22nd Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and in the 9th year of American Independence.

Signed by His Honor, the Governor, in Council the 22nd Day of September, 1784.

William Freeman, D. C. C."

Registered 25th Sept., 1784.

Office of Sec. of State, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 21, 1901.

"The above is a true copy from the Register of Grants, Book D. D. D., page 507.

Given under my hand and Seal of office,

Philip Cook, Sec. State.

State of Georgia, Office of Secretary of State.

I, Philip Cook, Sec. of State of Georgia, do hereby certify That the foregoing from pages of written and printed matter contain a true and correct copy of the Revolutionary service of Benjamin Catching, as the same appears on file and record in the office. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office at the

Capitol, in the city of Atlanta, this the 23rd day of Feb. in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

Philip Cook, Sec. of State."

"Soldiers of the line in the Colonial Army of Georgia; Seymour, Joseph and Benjamin Catching. Headrights granted by the Colonial and State Governors of Georgia, Wilkes County; Seymour and Joseph Catching, 1783 and 1785; Benjamin Catchings, 1786 and 1787; Joseph and Merideth Catching, 1784 and 1785. A convention was called by the Legislature of 1794 to revise the Constitution. It met in the spring of 1795. Benjamin Catching was a member from Wilkes County, together with Silas Mercer and David Cresswell.

Geo. G. Smith, in Story of Georgia and Georgia People."

"Joseph Catching married Martha Townsend, Amelia County, Va. She was born Jan. 28, 1763. Her father John Townsend, came from England and settled in that county in 1759. He married Elizabeth Jones. When the first child was an infant, Joseph Catchings and Martha Townsend moved to Wilkes County, Ga., where they lived till the birth of their children and then moved to Greene County, where they died and are buried. Two of their sons married and several of their daughters married and died without issue. There are but few descendants. Joseph Catchings enlisted in the Colonial Army at the age of fifteen years. His cousin, Winfield Scott, also a mere boy, was with him on leaving home, where they found it almost unsafe to remain. In trying to reach the army they were captured by the British. Joseph Catchings escaped and reached the army. Winfield Scott accepted death by the enemy rather than prove disloyal to his country. I have been told that he was related to the American General, Winfield Scott. The Scotts lived on St. Peters Street, London.

Carrie Wright, Covington, Ga., Nov. 12, 1897."

Children of Joseph Catchings and Martha Townsend:
Elizabeth Catching, b. June 15, 1783, Amelia Co., Va.
Nancy Catching, b. May 14, 1785, Wilkes Co., Ga.
Rhoda Catching, b. Aug. 17, 1787.
Ezekiel Catching, b. Feb. 21, 1790.

Sarah Catching, b. Feb. 22, 1792, m. Aug. 13, 1807, Thos. Head, Greene Co., Ga. Their daughter, Artimesia Head, m. James Wright of Covington, Ga., who was highly educated. They had three children, Dr. Jos. Allen Wright, Carrie Artimesia Wright, who was very cultivated, and James Thos. Wright. The latter m. Minnie E. Powell. Their children were Minnie, Allen and Annie Artimesia Wright.

"Joseph Catching received as bounty for services in the Colonial Army 887½ acres of land in Georgia, donated in 1781, 1784, 1785.

B. F. Johnson, Secy. State Office, Atlanta, Ga., 1893."

"In all countries there is a distinction between the officer and the private, the former receiving the higher wages. In the distribution of land to the soldiers in the Colonial Army, the Colonels received 1200 acres while the privates got only 640.

Jno. McIntosh Kell, May 16, 1893. Adjutant and Inspector General, State of Georgia."

"Benjamin, Seymour and Meredith Catching were officers in the Revoluntionary War from the number of acres given them as bounty for services. Under an Act passed Feb. 2, 1798, a Major was entitled to 1000 acres. Benjamin Catching had granted to him in 1784, and so recorded, 787½ acres at one time and 250 acres at another in 1790. This 1037½ acres ranks him at Major and 37½ acres over. Seymour Catchings had granted to him on bounty 200 acres, 287½ acres, and 575 acres, receiving 62 acres over the necessary amount. These amounts would not have been granted had they not been entitled to them. B. F. Johnson, Feb. 7, 1893. Secy. State Office, Atlanta, Ga."

"The results of my investigation is: Benjamin Catching was a Major in the Colonial war. He was justice of the Peace, and at another times was Judge of Wilkes Co. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention. I think he was a Judge of the Land Court. He must have been a very influential and intelligent gentleman from the responsible position he held. He was certainly a Major; also Seymour Catchings. B. F. Johnson, Secy. State Office, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 15, 1894."

"Seymour Catchings was granted 200 acres Jan. 20, 1784, Wilkes County, Ga., 200 acres more Jan. 20, 1784, and 575 acres Dec. 31, 1784, Washington Co., Ga. Sam. D. Fanning, Washington, Ga."

"We have no further account of Seymour Catching or his descendants than the above. The lands granted him were in Wilkes Co. I find a deed made and signed by Meredith Catching to John Perteet to a piece of land on Kettle Creek, Wilkes Co., Ga., Feb. 10, 1806. I also find a power of attorney recorded, signed by Joseph Catching, Baldwin Co., Ga., on Oct. 25, 1822, vested in Joseph by Phillip Catching, both of Pike Co., Miss., nominated and appointed Benjamin Catching of Putnam Co., Ga., Seymour Catching of Jones Co., Ga. These were given all powers to dispose of all property in the State of Georgia for these parties. A. A. Barnett, Clerk C. O., Washington, Ga., Nov. 30, 1897."

"Meredith Catching was granted 100 acres Feb. 6, 1784, Wilkes Co., Ga. Meredith Catching deeded to John Peteet

247 acres of land Feb. 10, 1806. Meredith Catching, Sr., deeded to Meredith Catching, Jr., a tract of land for a thousand dollars. Meredith Catching (Seal). Christopher Irvin, J. P. Recorded Oct. 21, 1801. Meredith Catching deeded to his son, Meredith Jr., nine negroes, July 19, 1798. Meredith Catching (Seal). Letters of appointment to Meredith Catching to administer the estate of Meredith Catching, deceased. The last will and testament of Anastasia Catching, deceased, proved and citation issued to Meredith Catching, to obtain letters of administration with the will annexed of said deceased. Letters of administration cum testaments annexed to Anastasia Catching, deceased, were granted to Meredith Catching, Administrator, May 10, 1807. The account of the sale of Anastasia Catching, deceased, Meredith Catching, Adm. The will of Anastasia Catching was sworn to in open court, April 6, 1807. Her children were Meredith, Isaac Wilkes, Nancy Murphey, Richard Madden, Kate Fletcher. Grandsons, Richard Trale and Davis Madden. "The records in my office show that the names of Anis Catching is spelled in several ways, viz. Anastara, Anastacy. In the clerk's office it is spelled Annis Statia. (Stacy Fletcher is mentioned in the will of Anastasia Catching.) Sam D. Fanning, Ordinary Washington, Ga., Apr. 5, 1912."

"Uncle Meredith Catchings lived in Wilkes Co., Ga., at one time but I know very little of his history. An old record from Wilkes Superior Court, Clerk's Office, show deed from Meredith Catching and Annis S. Catching to James Stringer, dated December 5, 1791, in deed book 1793. Artimesia Wright, Covington, Ga., Feb. 16, 1894."

"Nancy Catching came to see my mother when I was a child. I remember her very well. She told about being burned out by the Indians and what a narrow escape they made from death. M. C. Broaddus, April 21, 1894. Monticello, Ga."

The following are supposed to have been brothers, and that their father was Merideth Catching and their mother a Miss Scott of England:

1. Benjamin Catching.
2. Philip Catching.
3. Joseph Catching.
4. Seymour Catching.
5. Merideth Catching.

"There were evidently two Benjamin Catchings in Georgia in early days. The name of Kitchens is found in England in the armory. Geo. G. Smith, Macon, Ga., 1901."

Perhaps the following Benjamin Kitchens was one of the above, with name changed for some cause.

From the War Department, Washington,D. C.

"Benjamin Kitchen born in South Hampton Co., Va.,

1763, enlisted in the Revolutionary War from Nash Co., N. C.; was sergeant from 1776 to 1778; was captain from 1778 to 1781; escaped three days before Charleston surrendered; followed Cornwallis to Yorktown, Va.; was slightly wounded in battle of Camden. He removed from N. C. to Washington Co., Ga., three or four years after the war; to Natchez, Miss., in 1798 and to Rapides Parish, La., in Jan., 1816. He married a lady in Natchez, in 1832. He had several young children by his second wife; and also had a son, Wm. H. Kitchen, and a son Benjamin, the last is said to have died in the Creek War."

"Benjamin C., my gr-father, b. in Ga., 1775. My gr. gr. father, Merideth C., moved from Ga. to Ky., Knox Co., about 1800. W. B. Catching, London, Ky., May 11, 1912."

"London, Kentucky, Oct. 16, 1919.

"To the best of his knowledge Mr. W. B. Catching's great-grand-father was Meredith Catching, and the family originally came from Ga. He does not know his great-grandmother's name. Grand-father, Benjamin Catching, 1773-1864, Grandmother, Elizabeth Witt, 1790-1830, father, Caleb Witt Catching, 1821-1881, mother Elizabeth Sparks, 1827-1905.

Mr. William Burton Catching is president of the First National Bank London, Ky., born 1857, married Elizabeth Hardin, of Ky., 1881. Have two sons, Roscoe Mark, born 1881, Harry Hardin, 1888. Roscoe was married to Cynthia Campbell, Winchester, Ky., 1907, and has four children, Bruce, Elizabeth Hardin, Sarah and Isabelle. Harry was married to Lillian Eastridge, Washington, Ind., 1915. H. H. Catching graduated March 21, 1912, from the Boston, Mass., School of Technology.

The following are the names of Mr. Catching's sisters and brothers, Matilda, Eliza, Elizabeth, Eldorado, Ida, Benjamin, James, Charles, Richard, Christopher Witt. It would be impossible for me to give you the names of their children, as most of them have large families. Elizabeth had fifteen children.

I know that Mr. Catching had three, if not four, uncles and two aunts. The uncles, William, Frank and I think, John. I do not know the names of the aunts. Elizabeth Harding Catching, 1919."

"The deeds to my land show that in 1785 there was a grant to Benjamin Catching of 300 acres. Mildred and his wife owned land to the east of my place in 1810. I have a deed showing that her place was owned in 1820 by Silas Catching. An old gentleman neighbor, who was 83 years old, knew Mr. Silas Catching and thinks he moved West. J. A. Shank, Aonia, Ga., Dec. 3, 1898."

"Silas Catching and wife moved to Wetumpka, Ala., many years ago."

"During the Revolutionary War, Benj. Catching was one of the three Assistant Judges who held a court in Wilkes Co., six miles north of Washington, Georgia, in which Stephen Heard, President of the Executive Council of the State, was foreman of the grand jury. This court began 25th Aug., 1779, and nine tories were hung on the 3d and 6th of September, for horse stealing, hog stealing, treason, and murder. The minute book containing the record of this trial is in a fair state of preservation. It is bound in untanned dog skin. The trial was held thirteen miles from Heard's Fort, now Washington, and was held by Hon. Wm. Downs, Benj. Catching and Absalom Bedell, Assistant Judges of the county aforesaid." The original minute book containing an account of the trial was loaned by Rev. Geo. G. Smith of Macon, Ga. The above copy was made from it.

"The tories tried to kill Benjamin Catching, and once left him for dead. He feigned death till they went away, after shooting him. Tradition says that after being shot by the tories, that a silk handkerchief was passed through his body by the surgeons. Dr. Frank K. Norman, Memphis, Tenn., Jan., 1912."

"In council, Savannah, Ga., Thurs., Sept. 2, 1779. A letter from Colonels Downs and Benjamin Catching was read and filed. Vol. II, p. 177, Revolutionary Records of Georgia, by Ex-Governor Candler, from Minutes of the Executive Council, p. 178. The following answer was returned to letter received this day from Cols. Downs and Benj. Catching: "Gentlemen: We have received yours, 30th of August and also been informed of the proceedings of your court and in consequence thereof send you orders for the execution of Edmond Downey and John Bennefield with the pardon for the others that were condemned, which you will please to transmit immediately to the Sheriff of your county in order to have them executed. Council would wish to pardon Downey also, but being fully informed of his committing a number of most atrocious crimes think they cannot do it consistent with that justice which is due the State. The Council are of the opinion that these persons they have pardoned should not know it till the day of execution; that they should be carried to the place of execution and see the others executed. The Council also desire you'll apply to Colonel Dooly for a guard to conduct them down to Gen. McIntosh's headquarters, in order that he may send them to the Commander in Chief." J. G. B. Bulloch, 2122 P. St., N. W., Washington, D. C."

"February 25, 1784. The speaker then signed the accounts of the members for their attendance this session; Benjamin Catching, Esq., 28 pounds. Journal, House of Assembly, Savannah, Ga."

MRS. BENJAMIN CATCHINGS
(Nee Mildred Criddle)
(Copied from an oil portrait painted about 1869 in Virginia soon after marriage)

"Journal, House of Assembly, Vol. 3, page 39. January 3, 1782. The petition of Benj. Catchings and John McCarthy was read and referred to the committee on petitions, Savannah, Ga."

"January 12, 1782, page 75, Vol. 3. The house then appointed the following justices for the different counties. For Wilkes County, Benjamin Catching, and others."

"April 30, 1782, Tuesday, Vol. 3, page 105. From State archives.

"Resolved that the following persons be appointed Justices for the County of Wilkes in lieu of those appointed January last; Benjamin Catching and others."

"From State Archives Savannah, Jany. 7, 1783, Vol. 3, page 191:

The following members being returned for the present year, attended and qualified: Viz. for the County of Wilkes, Benj Catching and others.

Savannah, January 9, 1783: The Yeas and Nays were called for by Mr. Telfair whether Mr. Adams should be admitted to vacate his seat. Yeas, Benj. Catching and others."

"From State Archives, January 11, 1783, Journal House of Assembly. Motion being made and seconded for a bill to take the name of Wm. Stephens, Esq., from and out of the Emercement Law; votes Nay, Mr. Ketchings and others, Vol. 3, page 202."

"From State Archives, Friday, Jan. 17, 1783.

Resolved that a committee be appointed to examine and report to this house such proceedings of the aforesaid Councils and Assemblies as ought to be ratified and confirmed by this Legislature. Yeas, Mr. Catching and others. Vol. III, p. 225."

"Jan. 17, 1783, Vol. III, p. 226. Motion, that all the powers vested in the Board of Commissioners for making sale of confiscated and amerced property be postponed. Yeas, Mr. Catching and others."

Benjamin Catchings, born Oct. 31, 1748, married Mildred Criddle, March 6, 1769. She was born March 5, 1749, and was a daughter of Humphrey Criddle and wife Mildred King, Bedford Co., Va. (Bedford Co. was formed from Campbell Co. and Campbell Co. from Lunenburg Co., Va.) The will of Humphrey Criddle was dated March 14, 1780, and hers Oct. 2, 1794. Their children were Elizabeth Key, Mrs. Mildred Catchings, Martha Stearman, Nancy Jones, Franky Bailey, Savage Bailey and Franky Criddle, m. Nov. 2, 1789 Kesiah Houston, and Mary Timberlake. It is supposed the children of Mrs. Chas. Timberlake (Mary Criddle) were Mary, Phillip, Wm. K., Richard, John, Mildred East, Pollie Harris, Sallie Burnett, Nancy Fretwell, Frances Burnett and Peggie Timberlake.

(One of the witnesses to the will of Mildred Criddle was Wm. King Timberlake. Two of her executors were Wm. Stearman and Charles Timberlake. They had sons Richard and John Criddle. Richard Timberlake served under Gen. Forbes in the French war of 1758 and may have been a kinsman. After 1799 the Timberlakes spread from Caroline Co., to Albermarle and Bedford Co., Va. Mr. Buford (historian) gives information that "Colonial Military Roster of Soldiers of Bedford Co., Va., who engaged in warfare with Indians, French and British before, and during the Revolutionary war, shows the name of Richard Timberlake, a private." Reference, Virginia Colonial Militia, edited by Wm. Armstrong Crozier, Bedford Co., Va., 1758. Vol. 8. Source Henning." The first immigrant to America by the name of Henry Timberlake, came with the Tuckers, Turners and others and settled on the Eastern Shore of Va., 1620. One witness to the will of Humphrey Criddle was Charles Timberlake.)

Kesiah Criddle m. Samuel Houston (not Gen. Samuel Houston) and moved with him to S.Carolina. The name of Samuel Houston appears in the clerk's records of Anderson, S. C., in a transfer of 245 acres of land to Josiah Houston, Jan. 13, 1823. The names of Henry and Thomas Houston also are there and in the office of Judge of Probate, in Anderson, are Thomas and Sarah Houston, with records of their wills. Samuel Houston also obtained grants of land in Pendleton Co., 1908; Abbeville Co., 1811; Josiah and Alexander Houston obtained grants in Pendleton Co., 1801, 1813, 1819.

"There is an old lady, Mrs. Calhoun, from Abbeville Co., living here, who is a niece of Gov. Noble, of South Carolina. Her grandmother was a Houston. Mrs. Calhoun had three great uncles, William, Alexander and Samuel Houston, who moved to Mississippi. Mrs. Calhoun is a gt. grand daughter of Gen. Andrew Pickens of revolutionary fame, and I think she said her great-grand father was Alexander Houston. Mrs. Mary Waddell Houston, Clemson College, S. C., Jan. 13, 1913."

"Nov. 8, 1796. Power of Atty. in clerk's office. Benj. Catching to Henry Houston of Pendleton Co., S. Ca., and more especially bequeathed to me by Mildred Credell of Va. (Campbell Co.)

Sam. D. Fanning
Ordinary, Washington, Ga.,
April 5, 1912."

Benjamin Catching and his wife were both natives of Virginia. She was 90 years of age at her death. They lived on their plantation near Washington, Ga., to which place they moved about 1769, soon after their marriage. He died July 31, 1798. Mrs. Benjamin Catching, in her old

age, lived with her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Arnett (Anne Catching).

"Am't of sales of Benjamin Catching's estate, late of this Co., deceased, made and sold by Milly Catchings, adm., Dec. 9, 1799; recorded Dec. 24, 1799. A division of the estate of Benj. Catchings made Jan. 8, 1801. On petition of Elisha Moran, Feby. term, 1801-4, no person gainsaying the same.

It is ordered that the adm. of said Benj. C., dec'd, do execute title to the tract of land agreeable to the bond of Benj. Cathing adm. of Benj. C., dec'd. Made a return of accounts. Milly Catching, adm. of the estate of Benj. Catching, deceased. Wm. Leverett and Jno. Park, security. Amount of bond, $8,000.00. Sept. 17, 1798."

"Letters of adm. issued to Ann Arnett to adm. the estate of Mildred Catching, dec'd, and that she give bond and security in the terms of the law for $16,000.00, Nov. 2, 1840. Ordered that Ann Arnett be and is appointed adm. on the estate of Benj. Catching, dec'd, and give bond and security in the sum of $20,000.00, Nov. 2, 1840. Ordered that Ann Arnett admix. of Mildred Catching, dec'd, do proceed to sell the land and negroes belonging to the estate of said Mildred Catching, Jan. 1, 1844." Sam. D. Fanning, Ordinary, Washington, Ga., April 5, 1912."

"In regard to the location of the graves, as far as I have been able to ascertain, they are on the bank of Little River, about ten miles from Washington, Ga., at what is known as the old site of Philips Mill Church, and very close to Quaker Springs. The best way to reach the location is from Ficklen, Ga., about six miles from Washington. The D. A. R. Society may assist in the location, etc. The head stones have been stolen or misplaced in some way. The old graves were perhaps in Taliaferro Co., Ga.

Robt. I. Fanning, Asst. P. M.,
Washington, Ga., Sept. 11, 1912."

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN CATCHINGS AND MILDRED CRIDDLE

"The following record was copied from the family Bible of their son, Joseph Catching, and wife, Mary Holliday. It was owned in 1899 by Dr. Benj. H. Catching, of Atlanta, Ga., their great grandson.

6. Benjamin Catching, Jr. (1) b. Oct. 31, 1798, m. Nancy Martin, of Md., sister of Frances M., who married his brother Seymour.

7. Seymour Scott Catching, (1) b. January 9, 1770, m. Frances Martin, Md., sister of his brother Benjamin's wife.

8. Ann Catching, (1) b. October 9, 1779.

9. Philip Catching (1) b. Dec. 15, 1776, in Wilkes Co., Ga. Moved to Pike Co., Miss., in 1809, and then moved in 1818 to Georgetown, Miss., near the place afterwards known

as Rockport. His plantation was on Pearl River, where he died, Dec. 18, 18—, and was buried. Before leaving Georgia he married Miss Josie Barnes whose family came from the eastern shore of Maryland. His sons were Dr. Joseph Blair Catching, Noel Catching and Philip Scott Catching.

10. Jos. Catching, (1) b. Jan. 24, 1782, d. July 22, 1852, m. Mary Holliday, about 1800. Moved to Pike Co., Miss., 1809.

11. Jonathan Catching (1) b. Feb. 9, 1786, m. Lourainey Thompson, of Ga., first wife, moved to Mississippi about 1809.

12. Silas Catching, (1) b. Sept. 4, 1788, moved to Wetumpka, Ala., many years ago, m. Francina Rogers.

13. William Catching, (1) b. March 1, 1772, died Aug. 15, 1772.

CHILDREN OF BENJ. CATCHING AND NANCY MARTIN

14. Seymour Scott Catching, M. D., (6), of Georgia; m. Eliza West, Stewart Co., Ga., Apr. 26, 1831, by James Armstrong, M. G.

15. William Catching, (6) Ga., was a fine scholar and spent most of his time in reading. He was drowned in Mississippi.

CHILDREN OF DR. SEYMOUR SCOTT CATCHING AND WIFE, ELIZA WEST

16. Seymour Scott Catching, Jr., (14), Ga., was a sharpshooter for four years during the Civil War. He surrendered with Gen. Robt. E. Lee. He was transported by the U. S. government to Point Lookout and was never heard of afterwards.

17. Levisa Jane Catching, (14), m. Mr. E. P. Chamberlain, a rich merchant, of the firm of Chamberlain and Johnson, Atlanta.

18. Camilla Catching, (14), m. John Wilson, Paris, Ky.

19. Josephine Catching, Cincinnati, Ohio.

20. Walter Catching, (14), m. Miss Handliter, Atlanta, Georgia.

21. Phillip Adolphus Catching, (14), Americus, Ga.

CHILDREN OF E. P. CHAMBERLAIN AND LEVISA J. CATCHING

22. Edward Payson Chamberlain, Jr., (17), m. Kate McCarthy, Columbus, Miss.

23. Eva Gertrude Chamberlain, (17), m. June 17, 1903, Julian Wistar Biddle, of Md. They m. in San Francisco, Cal., but reside in San Jose, California.

24. Allen Chamberlain (17).

25. Pauline Chamberlain (17).

26. William Chamberlain, (17), deceased.

CHILDREN OF CAMILLA CATCHING AND JOHN WILSON

27. Seymour Wilson (18), m. in Philadelphia, Pa.

28. Nannie Catching Wilson (18), m. John Ingraham Bronson. They live at Riverside, Jacksonville, Fla.

"On Feb. 8, 1912 (?) John I. Bronson, Jr., 19 years of age was drowned in St. John's river off Riverside, Fla., at 8 a. m.: was endeavoring to recover his small boat, which had slipped from its mooring at the dock in front of his father's home and had been carried into the river by the tide. The funeral services were conducted by W. L. C. Mahon of the Baptist Church. The body was shipped to Macon, Ga., for interment. He was of the senior class of the Duval High School and an all around athlete and splendid swimmer. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John I. Bronson.—From Florida Times-Union, Feb. 18, 1912 (?)"

CHILDREN OF EVA G. CATCHING AND JULIAN WISTAR BIDDLE

30. Francis Biddle (23)

31. Noble Biddle (23).

Seymour Scott Catching (1), son of Benjamin Catching and wife, Mildred Criddle, m. Frances Martin, Md., sister of his brother Benjamin Catching, Jr.s wife. They had onechild, Phillip Catching.

32. Phillip Catching, born May 3, 1804, Jones Co., Ga., m., Matilda Hutchings, Oct. 28, 1824. She was also of Jones Co. He traveled in his carriage with his negro driver over many states in search of health but died suddenly away from home.

CHILDREN OF PHILLIP CATCHING AND MATILDA HUTCHINGS

33. Robt. Seymour Catching (32), b. Sept. 22, 1825, in Jones Co., Ga., m. Miss Louise Jones, Dec. 29, 1845. They first lived in Lumpkin, Stewart Co., Ga., but moved to Albany, Ga., where he died, Feb. 14, 18—(?)

34. Martha Cordelia Catching (32), b. Jones Co., July 8, 1827, m. Dr. Thos. Coke Broaddus, Monticello, Ga., Oct. 21, 1845. She d. March 6, 1900.

35. Elbert Green Catching (32), b. July 18, 1829, m. his first cousin, Annie Drusilla Hutchings, Clinton, Jones Co., Ga., June 15, 1853. He d. Nov. 25, 1865.

36. William Henry Catching (32), b. Sept. 4, 1831, Jones Co., Ga., d. June 2, 1837.

CHILDREN OF ROBT. S. CATCHING AND LOUISE JONES

37. Fanny Catching (33).

38. Cordelia Catching (33)

39. Charles Catching (33).

CHILDREN OF THOS. C. BROADDUS AND MARTHA C. CATCHING

40. Thomas Phillip Broadus (34), b. Sept. 21, 1846, d. March 21, 1864, at school in Marietta, Ga.

41. Matilda Agnes Broaddus (34), b. Nov. 4, 1849, m. Wm. Reed, Sept. 1, 1869, Monticello, Ga.. No issue.

"My mother, Mrs. Dr. T. C. Broaddus, nee Martha Cordelia Catching, was born an aristocrat and maintained her position under all circumstances with dignity and grace. She was an extraordinary woman in every respect. She was a friend to everyone and beloved by all. She was strongly attached to her relatives and her hospitality knew no bounds. She was a consecrated Christian and served her Master with devotion and zeal. Her magnanimity, superior intellect, and efficiency as a musician enabled her to do much good in the church. The world was better for her having lived in it. I have a very handsome portrait of her mother, Mrs. Phillip Catching, nee Matilda Hutchings; also oil paintings of Uncle Elbert G. Catching and his wife, Annie Hutchings. These portraits were painted before my birth. I cannot remember when my mother did not have her mother's. She wore a lace cap tied under her chin. Uncle Elbert and Aunt Annie were young when their portraits were painted. He wore a very high collar and old-fashioned stock. Her hair was combed very smoothly over her ears, with very long ear rings, and a mantilla around her shoulders. Mother gave me a piece of imported thread lace that was a part of her grandmother's cap border. This lace cost $5.00 per yard and there were five yards around the cap. I put this lace on a silk quilt. —Matilda Agnes Reid, Monticello, Ga., Nov. 30, 1912."

42. Annie Jordan Broaddus (34), b. May 31, 1853, in Monticello, Ga., m. Dr. James Webb, Snapping Shoals, Ga., Newton Co., Nov. 22, 1871, d. June 18, 1892.

43. Edward Asbury Broaddus (34), b. Nov. 23, 1858, d. Jan. 13, 1864.

44. Elbert Seymour Broaddus (34), b. Sept. 21,1863, m. Miss Ida Hatfield, Monticello, Ga., June 20, 1903.

CHILDREN OF DR. JAMES WEBB AND ANNIE J. BROADDUS

45. Phillip Augustus Webb (42), b. Aug. 20, 1872, Monticello, Ga., m. Miss Alice Kate Shaw, of Jasper Co., Ga., March 3, 1892. Their only son, Phillip Augustus Webb, Jr., was b. Sept. 10, 1903.

46. Agnes Cordelia Webb (42), b. Nov. 16, 187—, at Snapping Shoals, Ga., m. William Powell, Monticello, Ga., Nov. 16, 1892.

47. William Franklin Webb (42), b. Aug. 22, 1879, Newton Co., Ga., m. Miss Susie Tyne, of Va., in 1911. She d. in 1912. He was in the army several years.

48. Mary Thomas Webb (42), b. Apr. 17, 1882, Snapping Shoals, Ga., d. Apr. 6, 1903.

49. Elberta Broaddus Webb (42), b. Nov. 8, 1884, Snapping Shoals, Ga., m. Geo. Stewart, Macon, Ga. No children.

50. Robt. Reid Webb (42), b. July 29, 1888, Snapping Shoals, Ga.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM POWELL AND AGNES WEBB

51. R. Reid Powell (46), b. Aug. 18, 1894, Monticello, Ga.

52. Raymond Webb Powell (46), b. Sept. 3, 1897, Monticello, Ga.

53. Annie Lizzie Powell (46), b. Oct. 8, 1903, Monticello, Georgia.

54. Emmett Broaddus Powell (46), b. March 1, 1911, Monticello, Ga.

CHILDREN OF ELBERT S. BROADDUS AND IDA HATFIELD

55. Martha Cordelia Broaddus (44), b. June 2, 1906.

56. Agnes Broaddus (44), b. May 4, 1908.

57. Annie Catching Broadus (44), b. Dec. 29, 1910.

CHILDREN OF ELBERT G. CATCHING AND ANNIE DRUSILLA HUTCHINGS

58. Annie Cote Catching (35), died when about thirteen years of age.

59. Elbert Hutchings Catchings (35), the elder, died about 1898. He married a widow, Mrs. Lundy, of Macon, Ga. He practiced law in Jackson, Ga. Both of their children, little girls, died in infancy. She died soon after him. He was wealthy.

CHILDREN OF ANNE CATCHING (8)

Anne Catching, daughter of Benj. Catching and Mildred Criddle, married twice. First husband, Wm. Ashmore, Ga. There were two children by the first marriage. After the death of her first husband she was married to Samuel Arnett of Wilkes Co., Ga., very wealthy.

59. Mildred Ashmore (8), m. Thos. W. M. Steed. They moved from Wilkes Co. to Alabama in 1838.

60. Patience Ashmore (8), m. Isaiah Paschel.

"Oliver Arnett, a son of the second marriage of Annie Catching was wealthy. He moved through Mississippi a great many years ago on his way to Texas with his wife and a large family of children. Martha Allen, Georgetown, Miss., March 23, 1893."

"One of their children was Samuel Arnett. Oliver Arnett went to Florida about 1847 or 1848. He owned and lived on a farm in the eastern part of this (Wilkes) county. A. A. Barnett, Clerk of the County, Washington, Ga."

CHILDREN OF MILDRED ASHMORE AND THOS. W. M. STEED

61. Maria Steed (59), b. Nov. 15, 1817, d. Aug. 24, 1909, in Mo. Maria Steed m. Jacob A. Flournoy. He was b. June 26, 1812, d. Nov. 19, 1888, in Mo. They m. in Georgia and moved to Alabama ten miles from Tuskegee. In May, 1866, they sold this land and bought a tract near Marionville, Mo. Their youngest child, Wm. Theodore Flournoy, lived with his mother in Mo. She is very old. He has a cold storage for his apples, being a grower and shipper of this fruit.

62. Phillip Steed (59), b. 1825, Putnam Co., Ga., d. in Texas.

63. Wm. Ashmore Steed (59), b. in 1823, Wilkes Co., Ga.

64. Seymour Steed (59), b. in Talbot Co., Ga., in 1837.

65. Donald Steed (59).

66. Missouri Steed (59), b. 1833, Talbot Co., Ga., d. near Montgomery, Ala.

67. Virginia Steed (59), b. Talbot Co., Ga., m. Mr. Milsaps.

68. Frances Caroline Steed (59), b. 1828, in Ga., m. Col. Allen Lane Bailey, in 1853.

69. Elizabeth Steed (59), b. 1831, Talbot Co., Ga., d. in Montgomery, Ala., unmarried.

70. Mildred Steed (59), d. in infancy.

71. Thos. M. Steed, Jr. (59), b. 1842, in Ga., lived in Louisiana.

72. Theodore A. Steed (59), b. 1840, in Ala., lives in Montgomery.

73. Nancy Penelope Steed (59), b. Dec. 17, 1815, m. Sedmore Arnett, step-son of Mrs. Samuel Arnett (Anne Catching). They m. at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Arnett, her grandmother.

CHILDREN OF FRANCES C. STEED AND COL. ALLEN L. BAILEY

74. Mildred Imogene Bailey (68), m. in 1875, John Milton Thweatt, Eufaula, Ala.

75. Peyton Bailey (68), Dorothea, Ala., m. Julia McElvey, Columbus, Ga.

76. Frances Jane Bailey (68), m. Mr. Maynard, Dallas, Texas.

CHILDREN OF MILDRED I. BAILEY AND JOHN M. THWEATT

77. Manning Lane Thweatt (74), d. at four years of age.

78. Maydie Jane Thweatt (74), b. 1879, m. Dec. 19, 1900, Leonard Yancey Dean, Jr., Eufaula, Ala. They had one son, Milton Thweatt Dean, b. Nov. 30, 1901, d. Aug. 12, 1903. Maydie J. Dean, d. about 1907.

79. May Elizabeth Thweatt (74), b. 1884.

80. John Allen Thweatt (74), b. 1887.

81. Milton Boyce Thweatt (74), b. 1889.
82. Robt. Catching Thweatt (74), b. 1891.
83. Edward Stowe Thweatt (74).

CHILDREN OF MARIA STEED AND J. A. FLOURNOY

84. William Theodore Flournoy (61).
85. Thomas Mabrey Flournoy (61).
86. Sarah A. Flournoy (61).
87. Mildred Flournoy, second child (61).
88. Martha Louisa Flournoy, third child (61).
89. Fannie Flournoy, d. in Ala., seven years of age (61).
90. Salonia Flournoy (61), d. in Ala., thirteen months of age.

CHILDREN OF PHILLIP CATCHING, SON OF BENJ. CATCHING (1) AND MILDRED CRIDDLE

91. William H. Catching (9), m. Lourinda Smith, niece of Judge Robt. Love, Miss.
92. Harriet Catching (9), m. William Dickson, M. D., Feb. 2, 1817, Pike Co., Miss.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM H. CATCHING AND LOURINDA SMITH

93. Warren Catching (91), m. Miss Georgia Dulaney. He was a handsome, distinguished-looking man, and a merchant in Vicksburg before the Civil War. He was a lieutenant in a company from Warren Co., Mississippi, Confederate Army. He m. Georgia Dulaney, daughter of Dr. Wm. Dulaney, a large planter near Jackson, Miss. She was stylish and affable; affectionate and devoted to relatives and friends; and a loving wife and mother. She died in 1908, several years after the death of her husband. He was of the firm in Vicksburg of Catchings and Porter.
94. Frank Catching (91), m. Emily Holliday, his cousin, Mississippi.
95. Missouri Catching m. Judge Monroe Quinn. They lived on their plantation two miles from Summit, Miss. Their home was of the colonial style of architecture. They entertained elegantly. She had exquisite taste and tact, was tall with a queenly beauty, and held a high place socially. She died about 1869. She was fond of dress and the ornamentation of home.
96. Matilda Catching (91), m. J. Madison Ray, first husband. Mr. Ray d. in the Confederate Army. Their children are Bessie, Willie, and Mollie Ray. Mrs. Ray married Mr. Hickman, second husband. They live on Red River, Arkansas.
97. Jane Catching (91), m. John Bulloch, Hinds Co., Miss.

CHILDREN OF WARREN CATCHING AND GEORGIA DULANEY

98. Bessie Catching (93), styled "Queen Bess," being so fine looking, m. Mr. West Warren, Canton, Miss.

99. Warren Catching, Jr. (93), m. Miss Smith, a wealthy girl. They live at Mayersville, Miss. He is sheriff of Isaquena Co., and a large planter (1921).

100. St. Clare Catching (93), d. Sept. 17, 1899, aged 27.

101. John Catching (93), deceased.

102. William Catching (93), d. July 11, 1898, of Pneumonia. He was connected with the Greenville Democrat, Greenville, Miss.

103. Maggie Catching (93), has splendid business attainments.

104. Sallie Catching (93), m. Mr. Roberts. They moved to Houston, Texas.

CHILDREN OF JUDGE MONROE QUINN AND MISSOURI CATCHING

105. Nannie Quinn (95), an accomplished musician.

106. Ella Quinn (95), a celebrated beauty and belle, very amiable, attractive and accomplished, m. Maj. J. H. Willard, U. S. A. Engineer, Vicksburg, Miss. He was afterwards promoted to a colonel. In 1900 he was transferred to Evansville, afterwards returned to Newport, R. I., having inherited a large estate from his father, and where he lives, 1921.

CHILDREN OF ELLA QUINN AND COL. J. H. WILLARD

107. Eleanor Willard (106), b. 1899, d. Jan. 17, 1901, buried in Newport.

108. Roberta Willard (106), a beautiful and accomplished girl.

109. Natalia Willard (106), very attractive and bright, has talents as an artist.

110. Dorothy Willard (106), charming and lovely.

CHILDREN OF JANE CATCHING AND JOHN BULLOCH

111. Charles Bulloch (97).

112. Mary Bulloch (97), m. George Miller, son of a rich cotton planter, Miss. Their children are Irene, Bessie, Emma, Robert, John and George.

CHILDREN OF FRANK CATCHING AND EMILY HOLLIDAY

113. William L. Catching (94), m. Laura Masengill, Hazlehurst, Miss. She is very talented. Their children are Kate Catching, b. 1893; Kenneth Catching, b. 1896; Frank Catching, b. 1901. Mrs. Wm. L. Catching d. Jan. 22, 1916, at Hazlehurst, and was interred in Hazlehurst.

114. Nannie Catching (94), m. Robt. Quitman Allen, Georgetown, Miss. He died March, 1914, in Jackson, Miss. Their children are Jessie Allen, m. Mr. Ramsey; Robert, Frank, Zula, and Phillip Allen, all grown but Phillip. (1913)

Mrs. Jessie Allen-Ramsey lives in Hazlehurst, Miss. The others live in Jackson, Miss., with the family.

114-A. Charles Catching, M. D. (94), graduated from the University of Miss., and practices his profession at Woodville, Miss. He m. Miss Mittie, daughter of Dr. Thomas O. Woods, about 1898. Their children are Thos. F., b. 1906; Chas. E. Jr., b. 1899; Nicholas S., b. 1901; Wm. H., b. 1903; Oliver W., b. 1905; Grace Holliday, b. 1908; is a fine little girl.

115. Newton Warren Catching (94), b. 1873; lives in Hazlehurst, Miss.

CHILDREN OF HARRIET CATCHING AND WILLIAM DICKSON, M. D.

116. Martha Cureton Dickson (92), b. Feb. 16, 1822, m. Felix Magee, who was a brother of Mrs. David C. Dickson.

117. William Dickson (92), d. before reaching manhood.

118. David Catching Dickson (92), m. Saphronia McGee, of Miss., daughter of Daniel and Sallie McGee, Miss. She d. in 1897, no children. On June 27, 1839, he m. her sister, Nancy Magee.

119. Louisa Dickson (92), m. Dr. Josiah C. Massey, second wife. Lived in Texas. He was a very fine looking man and brainy. He was a grandson of Wm. Ball of Virginia, who presented him with a wallet Sept. 14, 1827. He wrote a book on medicine. Martha Massey, their daughter, married Frank J. Lewis. (Mrs. Frank J. Lewis, who furnished the genealogical lines of the Dixon family, lived Jan. 7, 1898, 1307 L. St., Washington, D. C.)

120. William Dickson (92).

121. Lawrence Dickson (92).

CHILDREN OF MARTHA CURETON DICKSON AND FELIX MAGEE

122. Felix Magee, Jr. (116).

123. Daniel Magee (116).

124. Henry Magee (116).

125. Sallie Magee (116), m. Mr. Hart, of Bedias, Tex.

126. Bettie Magee (116), m. Mr. Pearson.

CHILDREN OF DAVID C. DICKSON AND NANCY MAGEE

127. Adrian Rienza Dickson (118), d. young.

128. Harriet Dickson, d. young (118).

129. William Dickson (118), d. when of age.

130. David Raglin Dickson (118), d. young.

131. Henry Jerome Dickson (118), d. young.

132. Daniel Dickson (118), m. Madeline E. LaPrelle, Brunner, Tex.

133. James Lawrence Dickson, m. Clara Clove, Brunner,

Harris Co., Texas. She was a native of New York. Their children are Robt., Daniel, Peter, James L., Jr., Adrian, and Erle Dickson. Their sister, Harriet (Mrs. C. E. Everts), also lives near or in Houston, Tex., and has three children. Their other sister, Beulah Dickson (Mrs. Eugene G. Cook), lives in Houston and their mother (1917).

134. Napoleon Charlton Dickson (118), d. at fifteen years of age.

135. Dudley Dickson (118), m. Miss May F. McKay, Anderson, Grimes Co., Tex.

136. Robert Dickson (118), d. young. He m. Miss M. Taylor.

137. Mary Dickson (118), m. W. W. Kelley, of Houston, Texas.

Of the above Daniel Dickson and wife have eight sons and one daughter living and four daughters dead. James L. Dickson and wife have six sons and two daughters living. Dudley and wife have four sons and two daughters living. Robert Dickson left a daughter; one son dead; wife still living. Mary Dickson and husband have six sons living and three sons dead. Julia D. Dickson, a niece of David Catching Dickson, lives in Houston, Tex. Dr. Wm. Dickson, who married Harriet Catching (1817) graduated from the Lexington Medical College, Lexington, Ky. He practiced at Georgetown, Miss., before moving to Texas.

David Catching Dickson was elected Lieut.-Governor of Texas Aug. 2, 1853. "E. M. Pease and Dickson were Governor and Lieut.-Governor two terms of four years. He was a candidate in 1855 for Governor against Pease on the Know Nothing Ticket, but was defeated by one vote." J. W. Madden, Secretary of State, Austin, Tex., Aug. 10, 1898." "D. C. Dickson was elected Lieut.-Governor in 1853. E. M. Pease was elected Governor at the same time. They were elected two terms of four years in 1853." Geo. T. Jester, Lieutenant-Governor, July 25, 1898, Corsicana, Texas."

CHILDREN OF PHILLIP CATCHING AND HIS SECOND WIFE MARY (OR MATILDA) ROGERS

138. Philip Scott Catching (9) married Miss Nancy Burton, first wife; no children. His second wife was Miss Rosa Love, his cousin; no children. They reared a beautiful little girl, Mollie Harris, who died after she was grown and after the death of her adopted parents. She was related to Judge Wiley P. Harris and was a daughter of Mr. Merry Harris. Philip Catching was a native of Copiah Co., and was a large cotton planter on Pearl River. Their lovely home was famous for its hospitality. He was a handsome, elegant gentleman. He represented his county frequently in the legislature and was a signer of the Ordinance of Secession of Mississippi during the convention held in Jackson from January 9, to January 15, 1861. Prior to the war

he was also of the firm in New Orleans of Aby & Catchings. He named his place "Glenrose" for his wife Rosa Love.

"My middle name "Catchings" was given to me when christened in 1858 as a compliment to Mr. Philip Catchings, who at the time was my father's partner under the firm name of 'Aby & Catchings,' in New Orleans in the cotton business." Jonas Catchings Aby, N. Orleans, La., Sept. 20, 1820." Mr. Aby is not related to the Catching's family.

139. John Noel Catching (9), a cotton planter of Copiah Co., Miss., m. Angelina Smith, a sister of Dr. Rankin Smith and of Mrs. S. S. Catching and a niece of Judge Robert Love.

140. Joseph Catching, M. D. (9).

141. Mary Rogers Catching (9), m. Cornelius Trawick, Copiah Co., Miss.

142. Eliza Harvey Catching (9), m. Capt. Archibald Steele, Miss.

143. Palatire Catching (9), m. Rev. Richard Robert Bridges.

114. Carolina Matilda Catching (9), m. Daniel Norman, Georgetown, Copiah Co., Miss., Nov. 19, 1829. She d. about 1866, aged about 60. He d. June 17, 1844.

CHILDREN OF JOHN NOEL CATCHING AND ANGELINE SMITH

146. Wm. H. Catching (139), dec'd, m. Susan Fortner, of Terry, Miss.

147. Phillip Catching (139).

148. Laura Catching (139).

149. Emily Catching (139), m. Robt. H. Marshall, Crystal Springs, Miss. Their children are Ada, Angeline, Noel, Charles and Harriet. Ada m. Seymour Catching, Angeline married Benj. B. Nesmith.

150. Mary N. Catching (139), m. Dr. Benjamin Hennington, Tyrus, Miss.

151. Sarah Catching (139), m. Turner Fortner, Terry, Miss. They had one child, Sedley Fortner.

152. Fanny Catching (139), m. Dr. Reaben, Summit, Miss. She was one of the handsomest of the Catching's relations, tall, well made, lovely hair and complexion.

153. Harriet Catching (139), m. Mr. Womack, McMinnville, Tenn.

154. Edward Catching (139).

155. John Noel Catching (139).

156. Dr. Cornelius Catching (139), m. Miss Tatum, Terry, Miss. Second wife, Mrs. Foster, nee Childs. They lived on their plantation in Coahoma Co., near Rosedale, Miss. (1921.)

CHILDREN OF DR. BENJAMIN HENNINGTON AND MARY N. CATCHING

157. Fannie Hennington (150).
158. Rosa Hennington (150).
159. Dr. Frank Hennington (150), m. Miss Vaughn.
160. Lamar Hennington (150).
161. Henry H. Hennington (150).

CHILDREN OF DR. REABEN AND FANNY CATCHING

162. Emma May Reaben (152), m. Walter Collins. One child, Lurline, m. Lyman G. Lockwood, Dec. 27, 1918.
163. Walter H. Reaben, D. S. (152), McComb City, Miss., b. Feb. 23, 1873.
164. Clifton E. Reaben (152), m.
165. George B. Reaben (152).
166. Cassie Christine Reaben (152), m. Floyd Waggoner. One child, Frances May.

CHILDREN OF HARRIET CATCHING AND MR. WOMACK

167. Harriet Womack (153).
168. Dr. Noel Catching Womack (153), Jackson, Miss., m. in Nov., 1910, a daughter of Sen. A. J. McLaurin.

FAMILY OF DR. JOSEPH BLAIR CATCHING AND MARTHA BRIDGES

169. Dr. Joseph Blair Catching (9), b. May, 1822, d. Dec., 1883, Copiah Co., m. Miss Martha Bridges, b. Sept. 8, 1831. Their children were 13 in number.

170. Dr. Philip Marshal Catching (169), Georgetown, Miss., b. Nov. 10, 1848, d. Jan. 12, 1907, m. Hattie Allen, his cousin. Their son, Dr. Walter Wilroy Catching, Georgetown, Miss., d. May 7, 1913. Left a wife and five children. He was called Wilroy Catching. Anne Catching, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Catching, raised the flag on the site of the Mississippi Building at the San Francisco Exposition, 1915. Her mother moved to San Francisco, where her mother and brother were, after her husband's death in 1913. She is a handsome woman. Children: Ann, Margaret, Martha, Isabel Wilroy Catchings, and infant, deceased.

171. Franklin Bridges Catching (169), b. Sept. 27, 1850, d. Oct. 4, 1920, Georgtown, Miss., m. first Mollie Steele, sister of Archie Steele, who m. Dr. Meredith Catching. Franklin B. Catching is quite wealthy and all of his children are well educated. He married the second time Mollie Bovard. After her death he married Mrs. Jessie Shrock.

"The E. George Delap Lodge No. 545, F. & A. M., at Georgetown, Miss., met in memory of their lately deceased member, Hon. Frank B. Catching, and passed resolutions in

his honor. He was one of the pioneer members of that lodge in Eastern Copiah Co. Hazlehurst, Miss., Oct. 16, 1920."

172. Margaret Eliza Catching (169), b. Mch. 30, 1853, m. Isaac Columbus Enochs, Jackson, Miss., June 26, 1879. He was a lumber merchant. At his death, April 8, 1919, he was pronounced the richest man in Mississippi. He was b. Mch. 7, 1852.

I. C. Enochs, besides lumber interests, owned large tracts of land, had a stock farm "Fernwood," near Jackson; investments in houses, etc. He was prominent in work for the orphans' home in Jackson, Miss.

173. Walter Scott Catchings (169), m. Ida Sanders. He was b. March 8, 1855.

174. Mary Palatire Catching (169), b. Aug. 14, 1867, d. 1892, m. A. A. Lilly, in railroad service, deceased.

175. Lucy Matilda Catching (169), b. Mch. 6, 1859.

176. Caroline Rogers Catchings (169), b. Nov. 21, 1860, m. Chas. Ogilvie McKinnel, merchant and planter. One infant, deceased.

176-A. Charles Seymour Catching (169), b. Aug. 24, 1865, d. Oct., 1866.

177. Martha B. Catching (169), b. Mch. 10, 1863, d. 1883.

178. Courtney Quin Catching (169), b. Oct. 13, 1872, m. Wm. D. Berry, merchant. Wm. B. Berry, Jr., S. A. T. C. in World War.

179. Leilah Blair Catchings (169), b. Jan. 14, 1877, m. Catching B. Johnson, a cousin.

181. Richard Oscar Catching (169), b. Feb. 14, 1870, m. May Massengill; children, Wallace, R. O. C. Jr., Jerry, and May.

182. Dr. Joseph Meridith Catching (169), b. Mch. 20, 1857. His mother says she named him after his great grandfather, Merideth Catching, of Georgia. He married first Archie Ella Steel. Their children were two infants, deceased, Ellis Catching, unmarried (Ellis Catching was Sergeant of Infantry in World War), and Archie Steele Catching, who married Joseph Carlyle Miller, of Hazlehurst, Miss., Nov. 15, 1916. They have two children, John Merideth Miller and another.

CHILDREN OF FRANKLIN BRIDGES CATCHING AND MOLLIE STEELE

After the death of Mollie Steele, Franklin Catching m. Mollie Bovard, and after her death Mrs. Jessie Shrock.

183. Myra Palatire Catching (171), deceased.

184. Frank Bridges Catching, Jr. (171), m. Mona Chidester. Two children, Thomas and Merideth Chidester.

185. Mary Catching (171), m. Newton Ellis. Children, Evelyn and Martha.

186. Lucy Raymor Catching (171), youngest of the family, m. Rodney Allen.

187. Archibald Steele Catching (171), Georgetown, Miss., on Dec. 30, 1913, at four P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. J. Dulaney, m. Miss Josephine Bell, daughter of Charles Monroe Bell, of Bassette, Ark. 1 child (1920), Archibald Steele Catching, Jr.

188. Joseph Blair Catchings (171), lawyer, m. Jennie V. Stewart and was admitted to practice in 1914.

189. Charles Burress Catchings (171), attended the A. & M. College in Starkville, Miss., in 1914. He was afterwards a private in the Engineering Corps in the World War in Europe.

Joseph Meredith Catching, married Archie Steele. 4 children: two infants, deceased.

Ellis Catching, unmarried.

Archie Steele, married Joseph Carlyle Miller—2 children, John Meredith Miller.

CHILDREN OF MARGARET ELIZA CATCHINGS AND ISAAC COLUMBUS ENOCHS

190. Mary Capers Enochs (172), m. Louis Coupery Nugent, son of the late Col. W. L. Nugent, a distinguished attorney of Jackson, Miss., Nov. 24, 1915. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. W. H. Lewis, pastor of the Capitol Street Methodist Church. The two matrons of honor were Mrs. Edward G. Flowers, her sister, and Mrs. Norleigh Shands, sister of the groom. Her sister, Miss Martha Enochs, was maid of honor, and another sister, Miss Lucy Enochs, was bridesmaid. The groom was attended by W. C. Eakin as best man, with I. C. Enochs, Jr., James R. McDowell and Robert Somerville, of Cleveland, Miss., as groomsmen. A large reception at Enochs' home. L. C. Nugent was a brother of Mrs. Mollie Somerville, of Greenville, Miss., Mrs. George C. Harris, of Sharkey County, Miss., and H. R. Shands, of Jackson. He was born Feb. 12, 1876, d. of influenza, October 11, 1918, in Jackson, Miss.

191. Martha Catchings Enochs (172).

192. I. C. Enochs, Jr. (172), First. Lieut. of Infantry, Machine Gun Corps, 1918.

193. Edwina Enochs (172), m. Edward Gibbs Flowers, Vicksburg, Dec. 7, 1910. Their children, Margaret, Edward Gibbs Flowers, Jr., and Edwina.

194. Lucy Enochs (172), is the youngest child.

Margaret Enochs, deceased.

CHILDREN OF WALTER SCOTT CATCHING AND IDA SANDERS

195. Louise Catching (173), m. J. Hunter Garth. One child, J. H. Garth, Jr.

196. W. S. Catching, Jr. (173), m. Leta Shrock.

197. Greenville Catching (173), m. Wilson Hemingway, Jr., electrical engineer, of Ark., Mch. 4, 1914. Two children, Caroline and infant daughter.

198. Caroline Catching (173), m. W. Williams.

199. Ida Sanders Catching (173), dec'd.

199-a. Loyce Catching, unmarried (1919).

CHILDREN OF ALBERT ARTICE LILLY AND MARY PALATIRE CATCHING

200. Verna Lilly (174), m. Wm. Henry Becker. Their children were, Wm. H., Jr., Albert Artice Lilly, Francis McGrath and Thomas Becker.

201. Albert Artice Lilly, Jr., (174) d. 1913, m. Mary Storm. Two children, Albert A. III., and a daughter, Kenneth, deceased.

201-a. Kenneth Lilly, d. when an infant.

After their mother died, and Mr. Lilly was killed by a railroad accident, the little children lived with their grandmother. The railroad paid them fifty thousand dollars and gave them a handsome piano.

CHILDREN OF CORNELIUS TRAWICK AND MARY ROGERS CATCHING

202. Luzenberg Trawick (141).

203. Martha Eliza Trawick (141), m. Dr. James Alford.

204. Cornelius Trawick, Jr. (141).

205. Josephine Trawick (141), m. James Lewis.

206. Henry Trawick (141), m. Ella Owens.

207. Kate Trawick (141), m. Dr. Julius C. Webb, McComb City, Miss.

208. Mary Blair Trawick (141), m. Warren W. Alford, Jan. 9, 1866, Georgetown, Miss.

CHILDREN OF WARREN W. ALFORD AND MARY TRAWICK

209. Mamie Alford (208).

210. Minnie Alford (208).

211. Holcomb Alford (208).

212. Whitford Alford (208).

CHILDREN OF CAPT. ARCHIBALD STEELE AND ELIZA HARVEY CATCHING

213. E. Whitman Steele (142), m. Rosa Summerall.

214. Joseph B. Steele (142).

215. Julia A. Steele (142), m. Dr. James T. Alford.

CHILDREN OF WHITMAN STEELE AND R. SUMMERALL

216. Luella Steele (213), m. John Chalmers, New Orleans, Louisiana.

217. Ada Steele (213).

218. Julia Steele (213).

219. Joseph Blair Steele (213), d. while attending Emory and Henry College, Va.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL NORMAN AND CAROLINE MATILDA CATCHING

220. Mary Matilda Norman (144), m. J. Thomas Bagget.

221. James Montgomery Norman)144), b. March 25, 1833, d. Aug. 24, 1906, Hazlehurst, Miss. Montgomery, son of C. M. Catching and Daniel Norman, m. Elizabeth Jane Lott King, at Lake Providence, La., Sunday, July 28, 1861. After the Civil War, he was elected Chancery Clerk of Copiah Co., Jan., 1867. He served for seven years with great efficiency, was Mayor of Hazlehurst, City Assessor and J. P. He went to California in 1855 in search of gold, joined Gen. Walker's filibustering expedition to Nicarauga, was wounded and came to New York. He sailed from there as sailor on a sailing vessel to Australia and the Arctic Ocean, returning home after two years. He was First Lieut. of Copiah Horse Guards, with the Confederacy, 1860, and was made Captain, 1861. In 1862 he was elected Major in Stoedale's Battalion. The latter part of the war he was with Gen. Forrest; was always distinguished for bravery and fearlessness. His wife died 1910.

222. Palatire Rogers Norman (144), m. Dr. Abner T. Steele (second wife).

223. Phillip Catching Norman (144), accidentally killed while hunting. Unmarried.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS BAGGETT AND MARY M. NORMAN

224. Mary Emma Baggett (220), m. James T. Siebe, a druggist at Crystal Springs, Miss. Their children are Henry O. Siebe, m. Susie Willing; Abner Siebe. The children of Henry Siebe are Frances Emma, William Henry and Annie May.

225. James Montgomery Baggett (220), m. Clara V. Hope.

CHILDREN OF DR. ABNER T. STEELE AND PALATIRE NORMAN

226. Mary Caroline Steele (222), m. Rev. R. G. Waterhouse, Methodist. He was president of Emory and Henry College, Va., from June 6, 1893 to May, 1910. Their daughter is Edith Waterhouse. Dr. Waterhouse was elected to the College of Bishops M. E. Church South, by the General Conference at Asheville, N. C., May, 1910.

"Mrs. Waterhouse (Mary C. Steele, 1st wife) d—? Their daughter, Edith, lives in New York City. Bishop Waterhouse is a native of Rhea Co., Tenn., but still resides at

Emory, Va. He has two sons, but the writer is not sure by which marriage. Edith is unmarried." J. S. French, Abingdon, Va., Feb. 5, 1921."

CHILDREN OF REV. RICHARD ROBT. BRIDGES AND PALATIRE CATCHINGS

227. Matilda Anne Bridges (143), m. Ellison Lafayette Norman.

228. Carolina Bridges (143), m. Alex. Sanders Alford, Dec. 29, 1897.

229. James Bridges (143), m. first Kate Alford, second, Mrs. Cornelia Sanders, nee Cornelia Corly.

230. Richard R. Bridges (143), killed in Confederate Army.

CHILDREN OF E. L. NORMAN AND MATILDA A. BRIDGES

231. Mary Norman (227).

232. Richard Seymour Norman (227), m. Pinkie Fergusson. Three children.

CHILDREN OF JAMES BRIDGES AND KATE ALFORD

233. Dr. Richard Robt. Bridges (229), m. Annie Winter Love, his cousin.

234. Julius Bridges (229).

235. Quinn Bridges (229).

236. Jincy Bridges (229).

CHILDREN OF JAMES BRIDGES BY SECOND WIFE, CORNELIA CORLY (MRS. CORNELIA SANDERS)

237. Martha Bridges (229).

238. Joseph Bridges (229).

239. Edna Bridges (229).

CHILDREN OF DR. R. ROBT. BRIDGES AND ANNIE WINTER LOVE

240. Lucile Bridges (233).

241. Robt. Bridges (233).

242. Mary Love Bridges (233).

243. Kate Alford Bridges (233).

244. Annie Winter Bridges (233).

245. Islaa Goodloe Bridges.

CHILDREN OF JAMES BRIDGES AND CORNELIA (SANDERS) BRIDGES

246. Mattie Bridges (229).

247. Joseph F. Bridges (229).

248. Edna Bridges (229).

JONATHAN CATCHING (11) MARRIED LOURAINEY THOMPSON, OF GA., FIRST WIFE. They moved to Mississippi about 1809. Jonathan Catching married Miss Fair-

child, second wife. Her brother was Sheriff of Hinds Co., Miss. "Uncle Jonathan's family Bible was a large illustrated one with gilt edges and his name on the back in gilt letters. We went on a visit to him when I was a small child. Mother sent her carriage driver out for muscadines and he brought back a quantity. M. C. Torrey."

Their children were:

249. Katherine Catching (11), m. Mr. Collins.

250. Augustus Catching (11), a wealthy cotton planter and slave owner near Jackson, Miss. He had a fine intellect and was an untiring reader. Married Miss H. Cassidy, Miss. He also owned a large body of land in the delta.

251. Louraine Catching (11).

252. Jonathan Catching (11).

CHILDREN OF KATHERINE CATCHING AND MR. COLLINS

253. Eliza Collins (249), m. Mr. Chapman.

254. Lourainey Collins (249), m. Dr. Fullerton, California.

255. Jonathan Collins (249), deceased.

CHILDREN OF AUGUSTUS CATCHING AND H. CASSIDY

256. Augustus Catching (250), deceased.

257. Lourainey Catching (250), m. Dr. Wm. Dulaney, of Madison Co. Had elegant home on his plantation seven miles from Jackson, Miss. He was a prominent, successful physician and planter. She was very affectionate, gentle and amiable.

258. Virginia Margaret Catching (250), m. her cousin, Dr. T. A. Catching. She is a tall fine-looking blonde, was a belle in Jackson and other places at the same time and with her cousin Rosa Love. She was educated in Jackson, Miss., d. March, 1914.

259. Louraine Dulaney (257), a natural politican and a very large, successful cotton planter, Grace, Issequena Co., mfl a niece of Judge J. W. M. Harris, Vicksburg, Miss., and a niece of Gen. Nat. H. Harris, Confederate Army. His first wife was Miss Adkins, Jackson, Miss.

(12) SILAS CATCHING MARRIED FRANCINA ROGERS AND MOVED TO WETUMPKA, ALA., MANY YEARS AGO. THEIR DAUGHTER:

260. Matilda Warren Catching (12), b. July 4, 1814, Washington, Ga., d. Aug. 4, 1873, was an only child. She first m. John C. McNeal. Her second husband was Hon. W. W. Mason, Tuskegee, Ala. He d. Jan. 21, 1869. Their children were:

261. Rev. Wiley Mason (269), b. 1846, Baptist.

262. Calhoun Mason (260).

263. Francina Mason (260), m. Judge A. J. O. Bilbro, Ala.

264. Ellen Mason (260), m. Judge Thrasher, Dade City, Fla.

(10) JOSEPH CATCHING, m. about 1800 in Wilkes Co., Ga., Mary Holliday, both natives of Wilkes Co. Removed, in 1809, to Pike Co., Miss., three miles below Holmesville. Here they reared their family and were buried. ("The graves are in good shape: each has a brick vault over it with a slab on top. Mrs. Ellzey, Summit, Miss., Oct. 26, 1920.") "She was called the handsomest woman in that section. He was a cotton planter. When we were young our parents went on a visit to grandfather in their carriage from Hinds Co. Mother since told me that I was about four years old, yet I remember that the nurse frequently took us to the summit of a very high hill and would roll rocks down the side for our amusement. She would also dip our bare feet into the lovely clear creek which ran at the base, and in front of his residence. If grandfather saw this, he would call out and interfere. This was Bogue Chitta Creek. The bottom was lined with pebbles and the wheels of the carriage made a crunching sound as it passed over. Grandfather called sister Nannie his little rosebud, her skin was so white and rosy, and she had dimples similar to his. He was affectionate and kindly. After his death, father inherited his saddle horse, a splendid grey animal named Bob. His attachment to the old home was so great that he would at every opportunity start back to Pike, and once was almost there before discovered. Father used him as his saddle horse till his death during the Civil War. We all mourned the dear horse's demise. After the death of his wife in 1827, grandfather married again. No children. He was then 71. Mrs. M. C. Torrey, Nov. 18, 1898." "Grandfather Joseph Catching had a lovely home. I went there once with my uncle, Dr. T. Catchings, on a visit. Harriet Holliday, Nov. 13, 1894, Canton, Miss."

MY SUMMER'S TRIP IN 1916

"I had longed and yearned for twenty years or more, to visit my paternal home; the place of my birth and scenes of my happy childhood. This seemed almost impossible, when I finally decided upon making the trip a reality, being then seventy-five years of age, and having to travel entirely alone. This wish predominating, I felt that I must undertake the one hundred and seventy-five miles to this dear spot, upon which I had not been since eight years of age, nor where grandfather once lived, five miles away, both in South Mississippi.

My brother, Dr. T. A. Catchings, was too infirm to accompany me, so bidding him goodbye, I boarded the train at Jackson. After a pleasant trip and arriving at McComb City, I left for Holmesville, where I went immediately to Mr. Hugh Bridges. He and family received me with open

arms. His father bought my father's plantation, and his sister, Martha Bridges married Dr. Joseph Catchings. I remember the mother of Mrs. Bridges: Mrs. Wallace, nee Courtney Quinn, a beautiful girl; also Mrs. Patsy Quinn, the grandmother, a very handsome old lady. She bought Aunt Sallie Love's plantation, when the latter moved near Canton, Miss. The present home of the Bridges was once owned by Dr. Nicholson, who lived there. Mrs. Nicholson was a sister of Mrs. Wallace. I boarded in this house and went to school to Dr. Nicholson, who would take me upon his knee and teach me my lessons. I was about seven years old. The Nicholsons had no children and were bosom friends of my father, so he made a perfect pet of me. The beautiful flower yard, fine roses, pinks and great big oleanders are still there. I looked for and missed the public square, the Court House, and other public buildings of Holmesville. All had been moved to Magnolia, the present County seat. The large oaks, mementoes of former days, are yet living. I met people who would say, "I do not remember your father and mother, but my father and mother did. They told me so."

Mr. Bridges kindly drove me out to my old home. When I stepped upon the gallery and entered my mother's room, I burst into tears, and thought, "Can it be true that I am again in this sacred room, once occupied by my sainted mother?" Each apartment was as natural as could be, having undergone but little change. Mr. Ellzey explained that the best pine had been used throughout the building, and that this accounts for its perfect preservation, and that it is almost impossible now to buy such timber. This plantation was once upon the state map and the postoffice was called "Bridges."

I drew a bucket of water from the well, which seemed to taste better than any other. The magnificent oaks and cedars in the front yard I missed sadly: said to have been blown down by storms. However, the fig bushes, walnut and pecan trees, planted by my father, remained, and were bearing fruit. Looking at the broad fields, fine and level, on Bogue Chitto River, I thought 'What energy and judgment my father expended in having these 1,500 acres cleared. The cabins which were the homes for one hundred and thirty negroes owned by my father had disappeared by the hand of time. Mr. Ellzey, as I left, presented me with a picture of father's dear old home, which is certainly appreciated and cherished. He also was good enough to take me to the plantation formerly owned by grandfather, on Bogue Chitto creek, five miles away. Horace Greely said, "Go west, young man, go west." No doubt grandfather was impelled by a similar thought, as he came and settled in South Mississippi, with his beautiful wife, said to be the

handsomest woman in that pioneer section. I fancy their thoughts often reverted to their former Georgia associations, and to his father, Major Benjamin Catchings, and to her's, Thos. Holliday, both gallant revolutionary soldiers, who did distinguished service for their country.

My heart had been in anticipation of being again at the place where my grandparents lived and reared their family. I ran at once to the spring, so fresh in my memory and which was still beautiful beyond description, bubbling up from the white sandy bottom. A great big magnolia tree hung right over it in full bloom, and was the prettiest I had ever seen. I drank a glass of water from this lovely spring, where my grandparents and their children enjoyed life. There I picked up pebbles, some of which sparkled like diamonds. The spot recalled an incident, when visiting there during childhood's days. "As we drove from grandfather's, my sweet cousin, Charlie Catchings, rushed to the carriage window with a beautiful magnolia bud and presented it to me.' He and his brother, Joseph, fell side by side during the battle of Shiloh: mere boys, and sons of Uncle Seymour Catchings.

Leaving the spring and ascending the hill, I went into the yard and all seemed so natural, with the splendid oaks and pecan trees, and the front gate exactly where it was originally, I imagined I could see dear grandfather, with his walking stick approaching to greet us, as he did when we attended the reunion of their three sons and families, coming in their carriages with attendant servants. He never met them all again. Their hospitality was profuse and the table laden with delicious viands, served by an abundance of servants, during this family gathering.

My next desire was to go to the top of the mountain hill, as we called it. I recalled when my father took me by my little hand and led me to the summit. Mr. Ellzie expressed fears that I would be unable to climb so steep an ascent. "Yes, indeed," I replied, "that was my purpose in coming," so the trip was accomplished by taking a circuitous route, and catching hold of the trees and rocks. The top was beautiful and level, and reminded me of times when we children used to go up there to gather chinquapins, grapes and nuts.

There it was that our father in boyhood days romped and played. A house once stood upon the summit. This hill at one time had Indian caves, with their trinkets. The railroad is a great attraction to the old place, with the ringing of bells and puffing of engines. The bed of the creek was changed, and now runs on the other side of the railroad, through the woods. The buggy had to pass through it. We children delighted to wade in this stream, and I concluded to try it again. The rocks and pebbles crunched

under my feet as I proceeded, regaling in the water clear and beautiful meandering its way to the river. The last spot visited was the Catchings' cemetery, alongside of the garden. I copied the dates and inscriptions upon the tombstones of my grandparents and others of the family. Upon leaving dear old Pike County, with her hallowed associations and memories, I felt as though I would like to remain there the balance of my life. My father, Silas Mercer Catchings of Holmesville was born in Ga. He was a man of high morals, noble character, and a Christian gentleman; was of commanding appearance and would be noticeable in any assemblage. He m. Miss Edith Drake of Columbia, Miss., a beautiful, wealthy girl, daughter of Col. Silas Drake and a direct descendant of the same family as that of Sir Frances Drake. Her brother, Dr. Alfred Drake, was a distinguished, cultivated gentleman.

I can never forget the indescribable pleasure this trip gave me. During my young life, I traveled over the Northern and Eastern States, visited Canada, Niagara Falls and the Great Lakes, but this simple little jaunt for pleasure and gratification, surpassed them all. I can never visit these scenes again. May the wild flowers bloom as sweetly and the birds continue to take their morning dip in the water of Bogue Chitto Creek, a stream which I love so well. I hope some old people may read this little sketch as they may appreciate my feelings, in an endeavor to retrace the footsteps of loved ones who have left them, for abodes on high, but whose memory will be always cherished by me.

Now, I must return to my home. While in Jackson, I visited the Capitol. I wanted specially to see the Winnie Davis portrait in the Hall of Fame. I also saw one of Gov. McWillie, our dear home governor, greatly beloved by all. Some one once remarked in his presence about the leniency of governors towards prisoners. Gov. McWillie replied "Would you have it inscribed upon these walls that no mercy dwelleth here?" What a beautiful, feeling answer! The auto came and I must meet my brother. He could not wait for me to take off my wraps, before plying me with questions. So interested was he, that the announcement for supper was unnoticed, he being so anxious to hear all I would tell him. I was much gratified to be once more with him, the eldest of our family, a fine physician and Christian gentleman. My father died in 1850 and my mother in 1851. A writer once said, "Let's honor and keep green the memory of the first settlers and those who came after them." My dear grandparents were among these.

Mary A. Catchings Hemingway."

RAMBLING REMINISCENCES OF LONG AGO

Dr. T. J. Catchings had a room built (1852) amidst the large oaks on the right side of the lawn, and employed Mr.

Hawkins, a Northerner, as teacher. After one year Mrs. Dr. Dameron, a neighbor, requested the privilege of co-operating in order to let her children have the benefit of the school. Hence, an attractive site was selected, halfway between the two homes and on the public road. Two rooms about thirty feet apart were erected, one of which was supplied with a piano. Mr. Wm. Streshley of Vicksburg was the first teacher, with Mr. Marrh, a German, the music teacher. Mr. Fox and Miss Strauchn succeeded these two, and then Miss Ellen Cook of Vicksburg (music) and Mr. Moore. He was so tall that the children made the ryhme, "Mr. Moore is six feet four." Mr. Powell of Vicksburg also taught. The last teachers were Mr. Vigus and Miss Weatherston. She and the first teacher, Mr. Hawkins, had good voices. He brought with him a melodian and often assembled the children around him to sing. When the large pond was frozen, he performed intricate feats with his skates, cutting his name in the ice, etc. Miss Weatherston also taught them many songs, using the piano as an accompaniment. Among these were "Ho! for the stormy, cold March days," "Three Blind Mice," "Ten Little Indian Boys." At the end of the sesson, taught by Mr. Streshley, a large platform was erected and a piano placed upon it.

An extensive arbor of evergreens, with benches underneath, was made for the audience, who came from many directions. Various families of Vicksburg and other points attended. After the reading of the Declaration of Independence by T. C. Catchings, seven years of age, Judge Amos R. Johnston of Raymond, arose and said, "I nominate that boy for Congress." He afterwards sent him as a present a beautifully illustrated book, "The Ice King and the South Wind." Music and songs by the girls interspersed the public examination. A beautiful silver pencil set with a lovely stone was presented to each pupil. Beneath the oaks, upon long tables, delicious viands with barbecued meats were served. It was a grand occasion, and was described in detail by Mr. Rufus K. Arthen—editor of a Vicksburg paper, in an article.

That night, at Mrs. Dameron's elegant home, a ball was jointly given by her and Mrs. Catchings, the latter assisting by contributions of dainties, silverware and servants. The belles and beaux of different sections enjoyed the fine music, dancing in the double parlors, with promenades in the hall and galleries. Mr. Kendall, the dancing master employed, was present and thought his pupils were creditable to his efforts. He once took them all to a ball in Clinton. He taught alternately at Mrs. Damerons and Mrs. Catchings. In June, 1858, Fleetwood Academy ended, leaving a multitude of memories of school joys, baseball, racing, climbing saplings, the spring at the foot of the hill, the creek where

we waded and bathed (or rather frolicked), marbles, hickory nuts, haws, muscadines, grapes, hack berries, the luscious dinner sent from home each day by a negro boy and partaken of under the trees, the huge log fires and tidy rooms made ready each morning by a negro man, who attended to these duties early, sent one week by Mrs. Catchings and the next by Mrs. Dameron. Gathering and stringing chinquapins was a pleasant pastime; jumping the rope, riding horseback, etc., etc.

Silas, Londie and Emma Catchings now went to the home of their brother, Dr. T. A. Catchings and his care. Mary and Sarah Catchings were placed by their uncle, Dr. T. J. Catchings, at the Nashville Female Academy; Dr. C. D. Elliott, principal. Mr. Abner Starkey of Quincy, Mo., was employed by Dr. Catchings to teach his three children, a room in the house being provided for their use.

He was an elegant gentleman, and an incessant reader—delighted in Dickens. He and Mr. Gates, tutor in the home of a near neighbor, were accomplished in chess. They and Dr. Catchings often spent hours at a table, and when separated, he and Mr. Gates played games of chess by letter. Mrs. Ranney of Vicksburg, was housekeeper for Mr. Catchings. She was a sister of Capt. C. A. Manlove and Mr. Howell Cobb, each of that city. Her luscious hot rolls, waffles, etc., are well remembered; apple pies, cake, and a multitude of delicacies, executed by her superior skill. She was a lovely, refined lady and loved her occupation. Many were the charming guests entertained at Fleetwood, especially during the summer seasons; relatives and friends seeking recreation. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1853, the house was filled with interesting, cultured refugees from Vicksburg and a most enjoyable time all experienced. At the close of the session, Mr. Starkey took T. C. Catchings to the University of Mississippi to be examined, and returned beaming with gratification at the triumphant results, and his admission into the Freshman class. Had been well taught in Mathematics, the languages, and was a marvel in scanning Greek, was brilliant from infancy. His mother began to teach him when very young, and at four years he read well. His father taught him to recite, "A union of hearts, a union of hands, a union of lakes, a union of lands, and the flag of our country forever." This speech, with appropriate gestures, he delivered, standing upon a table. He was a very beautiful, lovely child, who attracted the attention of every one. Many predictions were made by neighbors and friends of his future success.

Mary and Nannie Catchings entered the senior class, Sept., 1859, of The Nashville Academy. They had an easy time, as the course was very nearly a review of that through which Mr. Starkey had given them, with the

exception of new books taken up, such as Astronomy, Trigonometry, Mineralogy and French. Nannie selected for her graduating essay the caption of "Yankee Doodle." The applause which greeted her rendition of the subject was loud and long, as all sections were at a feverish heat in politics; many of the considerate, wise whigs opposed strenuously a separation of the Southern States from the Union. She was a charming picture to behold as she stepped forward to read her essay, which was ornamented with bows and long ribbons of white satin. Her dress of white mull was made with a long train and angel sleeves; these last being quite lengthy and open from the shoulder, trimmed with valentia lace of a rare pattern. The neck and waist were also lavishly trimmed with this lace. A white satin sash broad and long completed the costume. She wore a handsome set of carbuncles and pearls, presented by her uncle, D. M. Hemingway, for the occasion. No girl ever possessed a more perfect, brilliant complexion; pure white with a radiant color like sea shells, fair and tender. After the exercises, Capt. W_____, a very handsome young man, with others, sought introductions and promenaded with her in the long dance hall. She was one of the most popular girls in the school and received many farewell presents and mementoes upon parting with friends, and for years several corresponded with her. Her sister, Mary C. Catchings and cousin, Sarah M. Catchings, also graduated at this commencement, and Martha P. Jones, a former Fleetwood Academy pupil and neighbor.

The plans of Mrs. Catchings to send these girls in the fall of 1860 to the "Madame Loquet Institute," in New Orleans, for a postgraduate course in French, music and art, were abandoned by the opening of hostilities between the North and South. Dr. Catchings also made arrangements to take his two daughters and his niece S. M. Catchings, traveling over the North that summer. A severe accident to him prevented this, and their cherished desire to place Mary, Nannie and Thomas under the charge of a tutor in 1861, was also eliminated by the Civil War, this tutor being designed to travel with them all over Europe.

With the outcry of "War!" there was nothing else to do but to abide by the times. While in Nashville attending the commencement Mrs. Catchings had many lovely dresses made for each, Mary, Nannie and Sarah Catchings, intending to stop over with them at the University of Mississippi, during the final exercises. This was likewise prevented by Nannie becoming ill, so all hastened home. Sept. 1st, 1860, Thos. C. Catchings entered Oakland College, and was the Sophomore speaker of his class, his subject being "Italian Drama." Dr. Catchings took his two daughters, Mary and Nannie to attend this commencement, 1862, to hear him de-

liver his essay. The audience applauded greatly his treatise. There was much entertaining among the professors during this week. The writer recalls with pleasant memories the elegant supper at which Dr. Catching's daughters and son, together with other guests, partook at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Richardson; also how handsome and manly T. C. Catchings was upon this occasion, and when upon the platform speaking; a child compared with his classmates. He remained longer than his father and sisters, in order to enter the Junior class for the ensuing year. Early in 1862 the students became imbued with the prevailing war enthusiasm and formed companies among themselves. As soon as the States seceded, preparations began North and South for the great conflict between the sections. Companies, regiments and battalions were sent to the scenes of warfare. The colleges and universities of the South were depleted of students, eager to join the army, many of them mere children. The students often formed companies among themselves, rifles, shotguns and pistols taken from their homes. Sewing societies were organized in every neighborhood, among the ladies who met regularly to cut garments. These were taken home by them and made ready to be shipped to Va. and other battlefields for the use of the soldiers. These consisted of upper and underwear, socks, blankets, etc. Even the young girls vied with one another as to the number of socks they finished; comforters crocheted for the neck, canteens covered, etc. Great boxes of clothing were shipped to the hospitals, rolls of linen for wounds, together with delicacies, such as jellies, preserves, pickles, wines, cordials, catsups, etc. Mrs. Dr. T. J. Catchings was made president of the Bolton society and entered into the duties and requirements with all of her natural vigor and energy. The ladies of the neighborhood were indefatigable in their work and most liberally contributed time, provisions, money, and in fact, everything which could possibly be a help and comfort to the brave men and boys who had gone to the front for their country, and to vindicate the rights of the States. The ladies who aided most prominently in this society were, Mrs. Dr. Dameron, Mesdames, Col. Duncan McLaurin; Rachel McLaurin, Tom Mellen, Maj. McNeil, Chas. Walton, Reynolds, Geo. Smith, Robertson, etc., etc. Mrs. T. J. Catchings was thorough in all she did. This was shown in every relation of life, beginning with her home. Mrs. Gov. Mc. Willie was appointed State Regent for Mississippi in collecting funds for the Mount Vernon Association and appointed Mrs. Catchings as her agent for the neighborhood around Bolton, inds Co. The writer, then a small girl, accompanied her in the carriage and remembers the earnest enthusiasm with which her mother went from house to house and

from one business man to another. Those were flush times, and without a word or hesitancy a large subscription was made and thus the sum she realized was abundant. * * * This was some years prior to the Civil War (the Mt. Vernon incident). Also the large barbecue at Brownsville, five miles from Fleetwood about 1857, when an extensive gathering of citizens assembled there. Gov. and Mrs. McRae were guests at Fleetwood. She was a tall, stately lady and the mirror of fashion and show. The writer recalls the silk dress she wore with small flounces over the entire skirt, from the waist to the bottom. At the barbecue she lost a handsome gold watch which she never recovered. Dr. and Mrs. Catchings had previously been their guests at the mansion in Jackson, by invitation for several days. Although the governor was a Democrat and Dr. Catchings a Whig, they were valued friends. The governor was a nice gentleman, with soft, white, tender hands. His brother, James McRae, was an inmate of the mansion, and attended the barbecue and speaking at Bolton, when the Raymond Fencibles left for the scenes of war. Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall of Vicksburg, spoke from a platform and Mr. Jno. Read of that city sang most enthusiastically and with emotion, "Maryland, My Maryland," together with other patriotic songs. There was much cheering from the great concourse of citizens and when the troops boarded the train. Another memorable occasion was when Gen. Tupper of Canton reviewed the militia at Bolton. Many prominent persons were present, Gen. Tupper being an old and dear friend of Dr. and Mrs. Catchings, was entertained by them at the Fleetwood home, also Rev. Mr. Cassiday and Capt. Conway of Va., the latter a relative of Mrs. Dr. Mauriel Emanuel of Vicksburg. Gen. Tupper gave a piece of music, called after his son, "The Henry Tupper Guards," to Nannie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Catchings. She then presented him with a beautiful straw hat, which she had made by plaiting straw into braids and then sewing these into shape. The crown was pressed upon a round block, with a warm iron. He was delighted with the gift and compliment. A friend taught her this and to knit comforters and socks for the soldiers.

Speaking above of Brownsville, a small interior town five miles from Fleetwood, with several churches, a masonic lodge and a large school taught by Mr. Robertson, recalls many childish memories. Each fall a circus came which assembled people from all directions. Thomas, at one of these went with his father, and was delighted with the horse trained to find a handkerchief hidden by the ring master in the saw dust. The children enjoyed the luscious sticks of peppermint, lemon and other candies kept in glass jars by Mr. Swartz, a Jewish merchant. Brownsville was

the home of Mr. Pat Sharkey, brother of Gov. Sharkey. He was assassinated by Dr. McConnell on account of Mr. Sharkey's opposition to secession. This town was the annual scene of camp meetings. Tents, a platform, arbors with saw dust, upon which benches were placed were provided. Preaching by the Methodists was continued for weeks, with the mourners' bench and much shouting. The tents were furnished comfortably for families and wagons of provisions were brought daily for use: the best and most varied. Dr. Godfrey or Bishop Godfrey presided at these meetings: an able and fine looking man. The writer remembers meeting him upon the grounds, while she was walking with a child friend. He stopped, to be pleasant and kind, and asked, "Where are you little tots going?" Dr. Catchings was a Knights Templar in Tappan Lodge at Brownsville. The writer has a memory of hearing him speak at a large assemblage there and of being in Vicksburg with him and seeing him and a long procession of Masons march through the streets in their regalias. He then took us to the dome of the court house, which afforded a view of the town. He was a man of scientific investigation, and invited Prof. Hillgard to spend a while at Fleetwood, in order to analyze the earths in that vicinity. Dr. Hillgard was the State geologist. Dr. Catchings made salt during the Civil War, by filtering the earth from a spot in his field, through hoppers. He also made salt from the ground on which the plantation smoke house stood. This was when the South was rigidly quarantined. Mrs. Catchings at this period, made a cask of delicious vinegar from the apples of the orchard; also starch by having ears of green corn scraped, leaving the fine deposit to settle and dry into white cakes at the bottom of broad dishes. When dry, this was crumbled and put away for use. Dr. Catchings planted indigo, the stalks of which were soaked in a barrel until fermentation took place, when it was boiled, making indigo for laundry purposes. Innumerable experiments were made to offset the blockade. One was the beautiful silky thread spun from the soft fur of rabbits, and then knitted into gloves. Mrs. Catchings had two looms made according to directions from Maj. Key's overseer on an adjoining plantation. This overseer's wife taught several negroes to weave, size the thread, etc., and Mrs. Catchings then kept two negoes at the loom and furnished the plantation with clothes: had much of this cloth quilted into comforts for the negroes, and thread spun for their socks and stockings. One woman spun thread so fine that it could be used for sewing. The wool thread she had woven into flannel. Just before T. C. Catchings went out with Capt. Buford's Cavalry Co., he made a reel for winding thread into hanks ready to be sized. It was copied from one made by Maj. Key's overseer. After

a certain number of rounds the reel clicked to indicate this. All thought it was a great achievement for a boy of his age. He also had Sam, the plantation carpenter, to make a batteau for crossing Mound Bayou, as the plantation land was on both sides. This boat he called "The Lucy Ashton," and composed a pretty story by this name. He also carved a lovely pipe out of a briar root, representing a foot and ankle, which he polished with sand paper. Nannie was equally marvelous in her inventive turn. Her mother's scrap bag was a continual resort. She made from silk two beautiful bonnets, one for herself and one for her sister, by shirring the silk on a wire frame, also made by her. The inside of the bonnets were of a lighter shade. She also made beautiful sunbonnets of green berage cloth shirred outside with a pink lining. These were all much admired. She early showed great taste in dressing her dolls, etc. In restrictions incident to the blockade, gloves and gauntlets she produced from broadcloth, with embroidery on the backs. The small gores between the fingers were fitted in as nicely as bought ones. A pair of these gauntlets she presented to Arthur, son of Mr. Aleck Yerger, who spent several days at her father's. Some years after the Civil War, he visited her at her home at Baird, and reminded her of the great comfort he derived from wearing them in the army. She was then Mrs. J. R. Baird. During the war she was taught by neighbors to make cheese, by pouring sweet milk and beef rennet into a mold or wooden press, upon which weights were placed. A great concern with Dr. C was to obtain shoes for the negroes, so he had Mr. Smith, the overseer for Maj. Key's plantation, to teach Andrew, one of the young negro men to make this very important article. A beef was killed each Saturday for the plantation and family, and the hides were tanned in a vat, thus furnishing a good supply of leather. Andrew's occupation ever after was the manufacture of shoes for the negroes, which with other resources amply supplied their wants. They had an abundance of poultry, the smoke house was full of hams, sausage and other meats, the cribs with corn, pumpkins, peas, together with vegetables, etc. The negroes seemed happy, but one night, fourteen young men left for Memphis, where they remained only a week and returned home. A source of great anxiety was a lack of nails for repairing and building. No boats were running and the sole dependence for hearing from the outside world was when a traveler on horseback was entrusted with mails by the postmaster at Sidon and Blackhawk; who distributed these as they passed through the neighborhood. These travelers excited much commotion until interviewed in regard to battles fought and reports from the armies. The sad news of Lee's surrender was crushing, and when T. C. Catchings came home, his

first step upon the gallery emphasized that irrevocable blow. Dr. Catchings now felt that he could never be contented upon a plantation with free negroes, so he sold Refuge and bought a home in Brandon, where he invested a large sum in a mercantile firm. After six years this firm failed and he sold the home, and returned to Sunflower Co. still owning some land there and resumed the practice of his profession.

This was a rough experience for one of his age, as he frequently rode 20 miles to see a patient, sometimes through very thick cane. The last two years of his life, he did office practice. The family traveled (1861) from Hinds to their new abode in the carriage and buggy: the negroes in wagons. These negroes had been under the supervision of Mr. McGuire (overseer) and those in Sunflower with Mr. B. Dozier. Each of these had enlisted in the Confederate Army, so now Dr. C. had the entire charge. All soon became comfortable and commodiously settled in this new, wild country amid cane brakes and dense forests. Before the blockade was established, he had shipped to Refuge a hogshead of sugar and several barrels of molasses for the use of the negroes. These, with the flour on hand, and a sack of coffee, were used judiciously, as it was not known where another supply could be had. Various substitutes were used for articles which could not be bought. Corn meal bran after being parched made a drink something like coffee, also small bits of sweet potato dried and brewed on the stove.

Dr. C. experimented successfully in planting wheat. After being ground upon the corn mill, Mrs. C. had it sifted through tarleton for cake, and through the wire sifter for battercakes and gems. The plantation was well stocked with horses, mules, hogs and Durham cattle, poultry, etc., which with fish from the river and lakes, wild ducks in abundance, venison, bear, wild turkeys, and other game, rendered life well filled with blessings. Four genial, pleasant families lived nearby. Horseback riding, fish fries, picnics, dances and driving were frequent in spite of hostilities. The country was inaccessible for either army. Once a body of Texas troops camped in the neighborhood. A soldier slept so near the fire that the back of his jacket was burned. Mrs. C. gave him a new woolen one made for the negroes and distributed the socks she had knit among them. On another occasion, a squad of Confederates passed through from the Miss. river, and stopped a few days with Dr. C. They killed many ducks upon Mound Bayou, and enjoyed this. Also a Yankee gunboat chased a Confederate merchant boat up the Sunflower into Quiver River, believing that Confederate soldiers were on board. The latter burned their boat and escaped. The

remains of the old machinery can still be seen in Quiver River (1921). The Yankees did not come on shore but returned down the river: they having surprised a dancing party at Garvin's ferry. The one or two Confederate soldiers present escaped. One Yankee, captured on the Miss. river was brought through the country by Confederate scouts, and they stopped at Refuge, and sat quite a while upon the gallery to rest, and have fresh water. The Yankee in his suit of blue looked terrified, and was as white and silent as a statue. He was a wonderful curiosity and was the only Yankee seen by Dr. C. and family during the war, on account of the impenetrable forests of cane. At one time an extended fire swept through that locality. The explosions of the cane joints sounded like a battle. Much damage was done by the burning of gins and cabins. The fire was near enough to Dr. C's home for the grass in the yard to catch, and flaming particles of trees were blown around the yard, so he had every man on the place to come and cut down the trees nearby, in order to save his house, gin, cabins, etc. This was a place being cleared, with only about 600 acres in cultivation. The town of Inverness is now located upon it. The writer takes pride in knowing that this pretty village contains many charming homes, beautiful churches and stores. All Saints Episcopal church and Sunday School were organized, and the lovely building erected by Mr. and Mrs. Jos. B. Baird in 1914.

Speaking of churches recalls memories of our first bishop, Rt. Rev. Wm. Mercer Green, beloved and respected by all in the diocese, specially the children and young. With these his gentle, amiable, affectionate consideration brought forth the sincerest responses under his benign influence. His visits to Dr. and Mrs. Catchings at Fleetwood found him surrounded by the children, also during visits to them in Sunflower Co. Dr. T. C. Baird, then a lad (1882) of seven or eight, and known as Catchings, rarely left his side, as he entertained him with puzzles and anecdotes. Other children would bring flowers, until he was in a circle with them and their offerings. Mrs. M. C. Torrey, 1921."

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH CATCHING AND MARY HOLLIDAY

265. Benjamin Holliday Catchings (10), b. May 30, 1804, in Wilkes Co., Ga., d. in New Orleans of cholera, March 31, 1848, while on a business trip. He was a cotton planter in Copiah Co., Miss., m. Jan. 23, 1823, Miss Letitia Higginbotham. She was b. March 19, 1805, d. Jan. 26, 1860. She was a sister of Sophia Higginbotham, the first wife of Dr. Thos. J. Catchings, a brother of Benj. Catchings.

266. Silas Mercer Catchings (10), b. April 9, 1809, in Jones Co., Ga., Dec. 28, 1850, buried in Holmesville, Miss. He resided in Holmesville and was a large cotton planter and merchant and rich in slaves. He was a man of fine mind

and sterling traits, married Miss Edith Sophia Drake, of Marion Co., Miss., May 22, 1833. She was b. Dec. 3, 1815, d. Sept. 11, 1851. She and husband are buried at Holmesville. She was a cousin of Rev. Benj. Drake, a distinguished Methodist divine. After the death of S. M. Catchings and his wife, their children were taken by his brother, Thomas, to his home. He became their guardian, and had them educated and accomplished. In 1859 Dr. T. J. Catchings gave this guardianship to the eldest child, Thos. A. Catchings, he then being married and a practicing physician.

267. Thomas Jefferson Catchings (10), b. Sept. 17, 1806, in Wilkes Co., Ga., d. at Vicksburg, Miss., May 13, 1883.

Dr. Thomas J. Catchings, at the home of her mother, four miles from Bolton, Hinds Co., Miss., m. Nancy McNees Clendinen, daughter of Robt. Clendenin, Yorkville, S. C., attorney at law, and his wife Mary Ellen Myers. Dr. Catchings and bride took a trip after marriage, and he was fond of speaking of the magnificent variety of dahlias they saw at a great flower display North. At Louisville, Ky. he was presented by Geo. D. Prentiss with one of his celebrated poems, printed upon white satin, which he kept for many years as a valued relic, till Sherman's men came.

Dr. Catchings died while on a visit to his son, Attorney-General Catchings, at Vicksburg, and was buried in the cemetery there. In 1839 he was nominated for Congress on the anti-Jackson ticket but declined on account of his profession and practice in Canton. He first m. Miss Sophia Higginbotham—no children. After his second marriage he retired from practice to the above named plantation in Hinds Co., Miss. It was a lovely home, with fruits, flowers and all comforts in abundance. There were 15 acres in his orchard, with all varieties of Southern fruits, besides another enclosure for berries, grapes and small fruits. In the winter of 1861 he sold this plantation known as Fleetwood to Mr. Jos. E. Davis, brother of President Jefferson Davis, and removed with his family and negroes to his plantation in Sunflower Co., called Refuge.

Mrs. Catchings became so terrorized when Sherman bombarded Vicksburg, that she prevailed upon her husband to leave as she felt that the troops would spread over that country. The bursting of shells was heard at Fleetwood, 20 miles away. Several days prior to the departure of the family, Mrs. Joe Davis, a grand daughter and grandson of Mr. Davis, Joseph and Alice Mitchel, with servants arrived. The plantation negroes occupied the quarters or cabins as designated in those days. Mr. Davis and brother, the president, owned large plantations on the Miss. river at Davis Bend: President Davis' being called Briarfield or The Briars. Dr. C. and family were the guests of Mrs. Joe Davis till they could leave for Refuge. She was a

DR. T. J. CATCHINGS
(Copied from an oil portrait, painted about 1846, while residing
in Hinds County, Mississippi)
(The lower lip is too full as copied)

most gracious hostess, with well trained and accomplished servants. One set of her China was white with delicate rose leaves around the edges, while the other set was decorated with a wide blue band, each set with the word "Hurricane" in the center of each piece: their plantation being known thus. Each bottle of champagne had this name blown into the glass, having been done in France, where the wine was bought during a trip there of Mr. and Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Davis was a tall, slender, refined lady and wore white throughout the year. After the war Dr. Catchings bought a home in Brandon, Miss., residing there six years, when he returned in 1871, to Sunflower Co., and resumed the practice of medicine, in which he was actively engaged until his death in 1883. Mrs. Bettie Maxey, nee Henry, of Brandon, wrote in August, 1897. "I have such vivid recollections of your dear old father in the Sunday School, and the lines of Tennyson, 'O blessings on his kindly face, and on his silver hair' are associated with him in memory."

President Jefferson Davis bought the adjoining plantation to Fleetwood and moved his negroes there, both brothers thinking they had found safe places from the federalists, but Sherman's men came from Vicksburg and burned the dwellings, fences, negro houses; virtually destroyed every vestige; leaving nothing behind them but ashes, ruins and desolation. It is said that Mr. Joe Davis' negroes went to Clinton and brought Confederate troops who rescued him and family.

Several years after peace was made, Dr. Catchings received a letter from an old friend, Mrs. Judge Monroe ,of Louisville, Ky., saying that she had seen advertised that morning in a paper that "if the friends of Dr. and Mrs. Catchings would call at a certain drug store, that their family Bible would be restored." She went at once and sent the dear book to him in Mississippi. Flowers that the children had pressed and a curl of one of them were undisturbed. It is now in the library of their son, T. C. Catchings, of Vicksburg; is of handsome Morocco, with gilt edges and beautifully illustrated throughout. In gilt letters on the back are "Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Catchings." Their son, T. C. Catchings, has had it covered with heavy denim for preservation. It is evident that the entire collection of over a thousand choice books was shipped up north, as the Bible was packed with these in large boxes by him and left in the care of Mr. and Mrs. Davis. The elegant china and cut glass of Mrs. Catchings were packed in hogsheads, ready to be sent also to them at "Refuge." One set of imported china, inherited from her mother, with a landscape hand painted upon each piece, painted by order for her mother, was among them. Much handsome furniture; two pianos, one brought from S. Carolina with the family

in 1839—all were burned or shipped to the north, by the federalists. Fleetwood was a grand old home, with 100 varieties of roses and hedges of evergreens, magnolias and all kinds of Southern flowers and shrubs.

A carriage circle, bordered upon the inner side with large cedars, kept trimmed in a sugar loaf shape, and upon the outside of this circle was a hedge of wild peach (or laura mundi). This was trimmed flat upon the top and sides. Beyond and all around was a hedge of cape jessamine. An avenue of magnolias from the house to the front gate presented a stately appearance. With these and other spring flowers blooming, the atmosphere was laden with their perfume. Each bed was bordered with the dwarf box, which was also trimmed regularly. Honeysuckle, woodbine, hyacinths and other tuberous flowers, oleanders, an endless variety of elegant roses rendered these grounds a paradise. The mocking bird and other feathered songsters made their home here and in the great oaks upon the lawn on each side.

During the legislature of 1870-1871, Dr. Catchings succeeded in giving the present county of Leflore its name in honor of Greenwood Leflore, the old town of Greenwood being the county seat. Greenwood Leflore was a large planter and pioneer settler, near Greenwood. He was of French and Indian extraction and his palatial home was called "Malmaison," after that of Empress Josephine in France. He made a trip to that country and brought some of the furniture from the latter historic place for his home in Miss. The staircase is of mahogany. This residence and the surrounding plantation, still owned by his descendants(1921) is on the Southern Railway. He was a staunch Whig and bitterly opposed secession; was a member of the Legislature, and a noble citizen, honored by all; owned many slaves.

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of

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with

Biographical and Historical Memoirs

of their lives and actions

By John Livingston

of the New York Bar

Volume IV

New York

MRS. DR. T. J. CATCHINGS
(Copied from an oil portrait painted about 1846, while residing in Hinds County, Mississippi)

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1854

Thomas J. Catchings

Of Mississippi

Joseph Catchings was a native of Georgia, from whence he emigrated to the Mississippi Territory in the year 1809. His son, Thomas J. Catchings, the subject of this memoir, was at the time a child under three years of age. He was kept at such schools as are usually found in new countries, until he was eighteen years of age, by which time he had received a very thorough English education, including mathematics and the natural sciences. He was probably influenced by his fondness for these studies to choose the medical profession. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of medicine and at twenty and a half years, graduated with distinction at the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. His proficiency while a pupil is still remembered by the faculty. Only a little more than a year ago, the celebrated Professor Dudley, in speaking of the thousands of young men who had attended his lectures remarked "But as for Catchings, I could generally discover that he fully comprehended my subject by the time I was half done explaining it." This quickness of comprehension, united with great boldness and steadiness of nerve made him one of the most distinguished members of his profession, until he retired from his practice in the year 1843. At the time of his graduation, there was a board of medical censors in Mississippi, and it was an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for any physician to practice without a license from this board. Dr. Catchings returned home after graduating with so much character, that he was immediately appointed a member and soon afterwards President of this body. Applicants for license frequently spoke in terms of admiration of the remarkable clearness with which he propounded questions in his examinations. He still shows the same faculty both in writing and public speaking. During sixteen years, it is believed no physician in Mississippi did a more extensive and successful practice, and yet, few men have read more books in the same length of time.

A firm believer in the Christian religion, he has made

the Bible his constant study for many years, not only for its moral and religious influence upon the mind and heart; but for the knowledge to be gained from no other source. In connection with the Bible, he has devoted much time to the study of geology and the natural history of the human races. In the year 1836, Dr. Catchings delivered a lecture before a popular audience in which he opposed the doctrine of the universality of the deluge, and maintained the theory of the original creation of the different human races. This lecture was published at the time by request, and was afterwards republished in many of the Southern newspapers.

As an evidence of the originality of his mind, the following fact is referred to. When he was a student of medicine, the profession was divided upon the question whether foreign substances can be absorbed into the circulation in a state of health. Those who took the affirmative of the question were not able to detect the presence of foreign substances in the blood by analysis, while those who took the negative were unable to account for the admitted fact that various substances taken into the stomach soon make their appearance upon the skin and other surfaces of the body. Dr. Catchings, in answer to a question propounded by the professor of Chemistry, boldly maintained in the presence of the whole class, that we must look to electricity for a solution of the question, and that foreign substances are conducted from the stomach to the various excretory organs, by the same laws which conduct acids and alkalies to the receptive poles of the galvanic battery. This opinion advanced nearly 27 years ago, has taken no hold upon the minds of the profession, yet Dr. Catchings has no doubt that it will in the course of time be universally adopted.

Dr. Catching's political opinions were formed upon a careful study of political economy, and the political writings of the founders of the government. Adopting the Virginia States Rights doctrine, he condemned the famous proclamation of Gen. Jackson as too consolidating in its tendency, and utterly destructive of States Rights. He also condemned the order for the removal of the public deposits from the United States Bank, as a measure uncalled for by the public interest while it inflicted the severest injury upon the business and property of the country.

In the year 1836 he was nominated for Congress by the Anti-Jackson party, but declined the honor on account of the necessity he was under of pursuing the practice of his profession, and has since resided on plantation in the County of Hinds.

In 1847 and 1849 Dr. Catchings was elected to the Legislature by very large majorities, running more than a hun-

dred votes ahead of his party ticket. In the session of 1850, the first movement towards secession was made in the legislature by the passage of joint resolutions relative to California and other newly acquired territories, and the appointment by the legislature of delegates to the Nashville Convention. On this account he found himself in a minority consisting of only twenty members of both houses. They, however, opposed the whole movement, and finally asked and obtained leave to enter protests on the journals. In 1851 a powerful reaction took place in the public mind and it became apparent to every thinking mind that the whole movement would be overthrown at the fall election by the Union party, as their candidate for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, but the secession party succeeded in defeating him only by one or two votes, by nominating a Union Democrat at the very moment of commencing the balloting. It has everywhere been admitted throughout the State, that no man ever served in the legislature with more success. Although he was firm in support of the Whig party, yet the suavity of his manners and respectful deportment towards the Democratic party: but more than this, his perfect familiarity with every subject in which he took any interest, generally enabled him to carry his own favorite measure, without much difficulty. It is a remarkable fact, that being in a political minority, he should always have been placed at the head of the most important committees. As chairman of the committee on the penitentiary he succeeded in effecting an entire change in the system of convict labor. He found it a miscellaneous workshop, competing with and ruining the honest mechanics of the country. It is now a flourishing manufactory of cotto nand woolen goods. He found it drawing annually large sums from the state treasury for its support. It is now paying back a handsome revenue into the State treasury. He succeded in obtaining appropriations from time to time, amounting to about in all $150,000, for the creation of a lunatic asylum. This building which is now approaching completion is constructed with the latest improvements for the accommodation of two hundred patients, and will reflect credit on the state, as honor on the author.

At the session of 1848, he prepared and presented a plan for a system of public schools for the state. He entered into the support of the measure with zeal, but was finally compelled to have it passed as a partial system, embracing only a few counties. In these counties, it is now in successful operation, and gives entire satisfaction to the people upon whom it operates.

In the session of 1850, he prepared and advocated a bill which passed by a handsome majority, establishing a chair of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology in the State University, and providing for a geological survey of the state.

The memorial of the State of Mississippi to the Congress of the United States, for the passage of a law to protect against the importation of adulterated drugs and chemicals was prepared and introduced by Dr. Catchings in the session of 1848. This was the only legislative memorial to Congress on the subject and must have excited a great deal of influence in the passage of the law which has done more real good than any act of Congress in a quarter of a century.

During the last two sessions of the legislature Dr. Catchings was chairman of the committee on claims, and the able and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of that important position was everywhere spoken of by all parties in terms of the highest admiration. He now voluntarily declined reelection, with his popularity undimmed. Dr. Catchings is now forty-six years of age, is five feet eleven inches in height, and united with great firmness of character, very popular manners. His conversational powers are of a high order, which on account of his familiarity with every branch of knowledge make him one of the most interesting and instructive companions in social life.

He married Miss N. M. Clendinen, daughter of the late Robert Clendinen of South Carolina, a lady of rare personal accomplishments and great vigor of intellect. He has three children, and possessed as he is of an ample fortune, and free from political ambition, he proposes to spend the remainder of his life in their education and training, and the improvement of his estate."

Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Green, of Miss., in the diocesan council of 1884, said: "A sense of gratitude and affection as well as of duty compels me to speak of one who though unordained to the ministry, was a preacher, a pastor and a builder of churches in every way allowable to a layman. Such was the late Dr. Thos. J. Catchings. As vestryman, Sunday School teacher and lay reader, he was indefatigable in doing what he could, and together with his wife and daughters was successful in building more than one church to the glory of God. Who then will question the right of so deserving a brother to be held in grateful and honorable remembrance."

From Report of Council, 1884:

"Dr. Catchings was born in the State of Georgia, Wilkes Co., in 1806. At an early age he removed to Miss., and adopted the profession of medicine. After acquiring both wealth and reputation, he retired to the less exacting occupation of a planter, where his labors were crowned with equal success. Throughout a life of more than three-score and ten, he was distinguished by his integrity as a man, and his usefulness as a citizen. Without any resort to the usual devices of the demagogue, he was repeatedly elected

to both houses of the legislature. In demeanor, Dr. Catchings was gentle, dignified and courteous, a pattern of the true gentleman. As a friend he was firm and lasting in his attachments. As a neighbor, kind and obliging and in the family circle no one could be more idolized. But it was as a Christian that our brother is more deserving of remembrance. Through the exertions of himself and family, two church buildings have been erected and many worshippers gathered into them. As a catechist, a lay-reader, and a visitor of the poor and afflicted, Dr. Catchings discharged all the duties of a pastoral nature that a layman is allowed to perform. Again and again, when in its turn, his little flock came to be visited, did the Bishop find a number prepared for baptism and confirmation by the zealous instructions of this untiring worker for Christ. Being thus faithful unto death, and ripe for his reward, he passed into life on the 13th of May, 1883, in the 77th year of his age.—W. M. G." A tribute from Rt. Rev. Wm. Green, of Mississippi, in "The Churchman," 1883.

Sewanee, Tenn.,
May 21, 1883."

"Mrs. Thos. J. Catchings:
My dear Friend:

Your daughter's letter tells me that a great, though not unlooked for sorrow has come upon you, and I may say, upon me also. But why should we call it a "sorrow," when, in truth, and viewed by the light of another world, it has in it so much mercy and blessing. What more lovely sight could angels desire to look upon than that of an aged Christian after long and manfully fighting the world, the flesh and the devil, stripping himself of all fleshly incumbrances, to enter into the presence of his Lord. Viewed in that light, how light should be the loss of friends once dear to our hearts. Our tears may flow excusably, for Jesus wept at the grave of Lazarus. But our sorrow, specially under our present bereavement, should be largely tempered with thanksgiving. For if ever wife, or child, or friend, had cause to rejoice over the record of a departed one, you and I, dear friend, may mingle our thanks with our tears, over the grave of your justly beloved husband. Next to yourself and family, I loved and honored that good man. Few knew him better; none appreciated him more highly. His meek submission to reversed circumstances; his gentle and courteous deportment to every one, his constant care to avoid offense; his devotion to his family; his love and labors for the church; and his faithfulness in the performance of all his duties, justified the admiration in which he was universally held, and will ever endear his memory to all who knew him.

Most sincerely do I feel for you dear madam, in this hour

of trial. My prayers shall be made that your faith fail not, and that the choicest comfortings of the Holy Spirit may be given you. You know as well as I do where true and full comfort is to be found. To that source, I commend you and yours in this hour of bereavement.

Assuring you of my loving sympathy and prayers.

Your friend and brother in Christ,

W. M. Green."

The above letter was from Rt. Rev. W. M. Green of Miss.

DR. THOMAS J. CATCHINGS

"In the death of Dr. Thomas J. Catchings, which occurred in this city Sunday morning at the residence of his son, the Hon. Thomas C. Catchings, Attorney-General of the State, Mississippi is called upon to mourn the passing away of one of her oldest, most honored, and accomplished sons, and his depature from the busy scenes of life leaves a void in the circle in which he moved that can never be filled.

"Dr. Catchings was born in Georgia, September 17, 1806, and consequently was in the seventy-seventh year of his age. From early youth to the hour of his death, the deceased was a citizen of Mississippi, and it may be said with entire truth, that this commonwealth held within its wide boundaries no son more devoted to its interests and its honor. Adopting the profession of medicine, he established himself in the young and growing town of Canton, Madison County, where he soon secured the highest professional reputation, and became a prominent and honored citizen in a community where men of brains and character were conspicuously abundant. Dr. Catchings not only early won his deservedly distinguished reputation as a physician, but he secured the substantial reward of his arduous labors in the shape of an ample fortune, which enabled him to retire from practice forty years ago, and while in the prime of life, to devote his attention to the more congenial avocation of a planter. His success as an agriculturalist was as complete and marked as was his triumph in the practice of medicine, and chiefly for the same reason. In the conduct of whatever business Dr. Catchings engaged he brought to bear superior native ability, aided by sound judgment, supplemented by great learning and varied stores of information upon almost every subject. In fact, but few people we have ever known were better equipped for the affairs of life than the honored citizen who has just passed away. With an energy that never faltered, an intelligence that grappled with and mastered every subject that engaged his attention, and a character for integrity that never encountered a breath of suspicion, whatever our dead friend willed to do soon became an accomplished fact.

"When Dr. Catchings abandoned the practice of medicine, he removed to Hinds County, where he soon became as suc-

cessful a planter as he had preciously been as a physician, and the people of that county were prompt to recognize his ability, and call him into the service of the State. Against many able and eager competitors, he was repeatedly chosen to represent Hinds County in each branch of the legislature, and there, as everywhere else, his course was distinguished by a zeal and ability that made him a recognized man of mark.

"In politics, previous to the late colossal Civil War Dr. Catchings was a Whig, and a devoted follower of the great leader of that party, gallant old Harry of the West, and was opposed to secession. When, however, the voice of Mississippi declared for separation, he bowed to the decision of his old mother, and during all the storm of war, with its myriad sorrows and misfortunes, the State had no truer or more devoted son.

"When the war came to a close, in common with his fellow citizens, Dr. Catchings found himself stripped of nearly all of the fortune which years of industry had accumulated, but he indulged in no unmanly lamentations. Cheerfully accepting the situation, he set himself manfully to work to gather from the shattered wreck material with which to build a new barque with which to navigate the troubled ocean of life, and for several years he has been residing in Sunflower County, where he owned an estate. Here under adverse circumstances, his life was marked by the same characteristics that distinguished him in happier days. His courage, his fidelity, the steadiness of his friendship, and the gentle, flowing courtesy, which was a part of his nature, shone even more brightly than in his days of prosperous affluence, and rendered his society at all times a delightful pleasure to all who enjoyed his friendship.

"We may not intrude upon the privacy of the sorrow stricken family and relatives of the deceased, but if it can tend to soothe their great grief to know that their sorrow is shared by thousands who have long known and honored him they mourn, the assurance may be safely accepted as a verity. In almost every county are to be found men who knew the late Thomas J. Catchings—men who were associated with him in public affairs—and wherever the tidings of his death are borne, there will be heard a sigh of keen regret, and kind words for him whose pulseless heart can no longer be soothed by gentle words, nor wounded by harsh and unkind ones.

"As his life was pure, simple and honorable, may his future be calm and happy. The record of his life, and the memory he has left, will be a priceless heritage to all who bear his name or trace their lineage to him, and that record and that memory will serve as a constant incentive to high and honorable actions."—Written by Col. W. H. McCardle, Vicksburg, Miss.

"The Vicksburg Herald, of Tuesday, contains a beautiful and well merited tribute to the memory of the venerable T. J. Catchings, who died in this city at the residence of his son, Hon. T. C. Catchings, on Sunday last. Although he had long since retired from the turmoil of politics, and is remembered in connection with State affairs by few of the present generation, there were few men in this State a quarter of a century ago who exercisd a greater, or a better influnce, in one of the great parties of that time than did Dr. T. J. Catchings. A man of remarkably clear, vigorous intellect, sound judgment and the most sterling integrity of character, he was looked up to by the Whigs of the State as one of their most prudent advisers and there was no honor within their gift that they would not have freely bestowed upon him. Dr. Catchings was one of the most sturdy of those who resisted the storm of dissension in 1850, and those of his associates of that critical period who survive him will remember the heroism with which he met and stemmed the wild wave which threatened even then to drive the State upon the wreck of secession. When it did come, no son of Mississippi was truer to his trust than he, and no one accepted his share of misfortune with more heroic resignation. Our individual recollection of the many virtues, the noble qualities, the kindly deeds of this noble man have been vividly renewed by the news of his death. Our memory paints him as we knew him in the long ago; the kindest and truest of friends, the safest and best of advisers, and we feel that in his death humanity has lost one of its noblest specimens. His pure, honorable and useful life has closed and left no memory that is not pleasant."

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

To the Late Dr. T. J. Catchings, by the Physicians of Vicksburg. 1883—May

At a meeting of the physicians of Vicksburg, Dr. T. J. Harper, presiding and Dr. C. S. Iglehart acting as Secretary, the following resolutions, reported by a committee for that purpose, were adopted:

Whereas, The physicians of the city of Vicksburg, moved with regret at the announcement of the death of Dr. Thos. J. Catchings in their midst, and desiring to add a testimonial of their esteem and appreciation of his great worth as a physician and as a citizen: therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Catchings we recognize the loss of one who, by his learning, skill and conscientious fidelity, achieved distinction in his professon; a modest and dignified gentleman, uniformly courteous and true to every trust, he won the esteem and respect of all who knew him. The impulses of his manly, generous heart were not bounded by narrow limits. His broad humanity and

philanthropy are attested by some of the established institutions of the State. He was the author of the first public school law of the State, enacted forty years ago for his own county, and the adoption of which he urged for the whole State; and to his influence and urgent counsel more than to all else are we indebted for the State Insane Asylum. In the varied spheres of his useful life he won the divine ecomium grander than all meeds of earthly praise, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." In his loss the profession which he adorned, the community whose esteem his worth inspired, society, and the State whose welfare he cherished with ardent patriotism, suffer indeed a sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased in token of our sympathy with their affliction.

Thos. J. Harper, M. D.,
Jas. M. Hunt, M. D.,
R. A. Quinn, M. D.,
S. D. Robbins, M. D.,
Committee."

"By recent Vicksburg papers we notice the death of Dr. T. J. Catchings, of Sunflower Co., formerly of Hinds Co. He was the father of Attorney-General T. C. Catchings, Mrs. M. C. Torrey, and Mrs. John R. Baird. The Clarion, Jackson, Miss., has the following notice of the deceased: 'In the fulness of years and crowned with the honors of a well spent life, Dr. T. J. Catchings has been gathered to his fathers. When he entered upon the light of the life beyond the grave he had attained the ripe old age of 77. To the older citizens of Hinds Co. where he lived so long, and by whom he was so beloved and honored, the news of his death will be full of sadness.' With a bright, clear intellect, profound learning and with warm sympathies and great affections, and possessing the courtliness of the Southern gentleman, Dr. Catchings wielded an immense influence in all circles. He was a Freemason of high degree: a Knight Templar. After the Civil War he represented Rankin Co. in the legislature while residing in Brandon, Miss. Maj. Ethel Barksdale, Jackson, Miss."

"The Vicksburg Evening Post."

"THE LATE DR. THOS. J. CATCHINGS

"Dr. Thomas J. Catchings died in this city, at the residence of his son, Gen. T. C. Catchings, on Sunday morning, at the ripe age of 77 years. He was born in the State of Georgia, but his father removed to this State when he was only 18 months old, so that in his life he shared all of the vicissitudes of the history of Mississippi. At the age of 21 he commenced the practice of medicine in Madison County,

and became known far and wide, for his learning and skill. He so combined gentleness and dignity with conscientious fidelity in his practice that he worthily achieved great popularity in his profession. In a few years, however, and soon after his marriage, he retired from practice, preferring the then more agreeable and quieter life of the country; removing about 1843 to his plantation in Hinds County, where he continued to live up to the beginning of the late war. During these years, fortune smiled upon his efforts, which, characterized by sagacity and industry, brought to him the reward of affluence and wealth. He suffered with others of the South, great losses incident to the reverses of the war, and some years afterwards he removed to his plantation in Sunflower County, where he again resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued up to some two years ago, when his failing health required of him enforced rest. The confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, inspired by his excellent life, were attested by the fact that on several occasions they confided to him, unsought, the trusts of public station. Before the Civil War, he served his people in the legislature, first in the House, and afterwards in the Senate, and again after the close of the war, in the House. He was also the President of the first Board of Medical Censors organized in the State.

"Among his contemporaries in the Senate were numbered some of the foremost intellects in the State. There were H. T. Ellet, J. L. Alcorn, I. N. Davis of Panola, Jas. Drane of Choctaw, Gen. A. M. West, Wm. McWillie (afterwards Governor), Reynolds, Farrar of Natchez, Col. White of Yazoo, Judge Arthur of Vicksburg, and others distinguished for their intelligence and character. It was among men like these that he took front rank, in the deliberation of the affairs of State, and so well was he appreciated that he was appointed Chairman of the Insane Asylum Committee, although a Whig, and when there were onl yeight Whigs in the Senate.

"Dr. Catchings was no ordinary man. Throughout life, and in his intercourse with all men, he was distinguished for that simple, dignified, and courteous bearing which spring from the instincts of a true gentleman, and which is above and beyond mere conventional politeness. He was brave, and honorable and gentle. Of frugal habits and simple tastes, yet he was full of generosity and consideration, so that he enjoyed to a remarkable degree the devotion and love of his family and neighbors. It is said that he was as gallant and considerate in the delicate attention to his wife throughout the forty years of his married life, as in the days of his early love.

"Unselfishness was a marked characteristic of his nature. With him "self" never turned the "wavering balance"—his

thoughtfulness was always for others. He was a man of large information and learning, and during the years of his retirement from his practice he still pursued the study of the science of medicine and of its growth and development. He believed in the law of progress, as applied to all institutions, and hence it was that with an elastic comprehension he clearly studied the changing phases of men and affairs, the sciences and social institutions in their gradual unfolding and development.

"In the death of this venerable citizen, society and the state suffer a misfortune, in the loss of an accomplished physician, a large-hearted gentleman, a public spirited citizen, and a devoted patriot. He was a type of that class of men who belong to a past era—that higher type which was largely the product of surroundings now passed away, and whose members are fast falling by the wayside—but about the evening of whose well-spent lives gathers a halo of glory, as the purple tints of a setting sun circle about his golden couch."—Written by Major McGruder, Attorney-at-Law, Vicksburg, Miss., May 15, 1883.

"Lexington, Ky., March 16, 1827. Dear Sir: I take pleasure in writing to you by our mutual friend, Thomas J. Catchings, M. D., of Holmesville, Miss., as I am indebted to you for my acquaintance with him. The doctor was one of our graduates in medicine at the commencement held this day and I assure you he was surpassed by no one in the general and minute acquaintance he displayed in his private and public examination.

"The greater part of the time spent by the Doctor in Lexington he was an inmate of my family, and it gives me great pleasure to assure you that he unites to superior medical attainment, excellent morals and the best habits for professional usefulness. I feel persuaded, when you see your young friend again, you will be agreeably entertained with his powers of conversation on subjects connected with the useful and ornamental branches of medical science. I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

W. H. Richardson."

The Honorable T. B. Reed,
Natchez, Miss.

"Thos. B. Reed was a native of Kentucky. In 1822 he was attorney-general of Mississippi, and from 1826 to 1829 he was U. S. Senator from Miss. He was the head of the bar in Natchez and potential in politics."

The diploma received by Dr. Thos. J. Catchings, from the Transylvania Medical College, Lexington, Ky. is written in Latin (which renders it difficult to copy). The date is given as "Datum Lexingtoniae, XX Martii, Anno Salutis Milesimo, Octingentisimo, XXVII, etc. The signatures are:

W. H. Richardson, M. D. Praes.

Wm. Jackson M. D. Scrib."

Another document also in sheepskin and in Latin is from

"UNIVERSITATIS TRANSYLVANIENSIS
Lexingtoniae
Republica Kentuckiensi," etc.

Horatius Holly M. D. Praeses
B. W. Ladney M. Anat & Chi (?) Prof.
Carolus Caldwell M D Instit. Med and Prac. Clin. Prof.
Dan Drake M. D. Theoret et Pras. M. D. Prof.
Gul H. Richardson M. D. Art. Obstit. Prof.
Jacobus Blythe D. D. Chem. (?) Prof.
Carolus W. Short M. D. Mat. Med. J. Bot, Med. Prof."

This is signed by

Thomas Bradford C. (?)
Thomas Nelson
Thomas Bodley
Benj. (?) Gratz
Jacobus (?)
Wm. Richardson

Some of the signatures are faded and entirely impossible to decipher in the above medical diploma of T. J. Catchings.

"About 1830, Thos. J. Catchings, M. D., Daniel, Thos. and James Norman, Jerry Maxwell, James Ellis, Wm. Dickson and Wiley P. Harris, organized a Masonic Lodge, named after John A. Quitman. It was chartered "Quitman Lodge," Georgetown, Miss. Dr. T. J. Catchings was the first worshipful master of Quitman Lodge. Felix Magee, Bedias, Texas, 1898."

"One member of the Lodge at present and descendant of a charter member, has the charter of the first lodge in his possession, which was written on sheepskin or parchment, and is in a good state of preservation. This lodge was organized Feb. 20, 1830. I find named in charter, Thomas J. Catchings, Solomon R. Terrell, and Daniel Norman, Jr. These were named as officers, appointed by the Grand Lodge: Thomas J. Catchings, Master; Solomon R. Terrell, Senior Warden, and Daniel Norman, Jr., Junior Warden. I suppose Wiley P. Harris and Felix Magee were charter members, but not officers. The charter was issued Feb. 20, 1830, by R. F. Merrick, Sec. of Grand Lodge, Natchez, Miss. This lodge when organized was named Quitman Lodge." Franklin B. Catching, Oct. 13, 1919, Georgetown, Miss."

Thos. J. Catchings, M. D., "Monroe, May 7, 1827.

Sir: We have understood that it would be agreeable to you to accept of the appointment of a membership of the Eastern Board of Medical Censors have, therefore, appointed you as a member thereof, and it has been so entered of record. You will therefore please inform us of your acceptance of the above appointment.

We have, Sir, the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. Harris, President,

Richard F. Floyd, Secretary.

To Thos. J. Catchings, M. D.

"We, the masters and wardens of Canton Lodge No. 28, of Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, held in the town of Canton, and working under the authority of a charter from the grand lodge of Mississippi, do hereby certify that our worthy brother, Thos. J. Catchings, has been regularly entered, passed and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and during his continuance with us he conducted himself as becomes a true and faithful brother and as such we do recommend him to the kind offices of all our loving brethren around the globe.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and authorized the secretary of our said lodge to affix hereunto the seal thereof, this the 17th day of February, A. D., 1849; A. L. 5849 .

Will L. Bailey, W.,
J. L. Mitchell, S.,
James Priestly, J.,
John T. Cameron, Secretary."

Among the cards given to Dr. T. J. Catchings just prior to his death by Masonic friends were those of "E. T. Henry, M. D., Vicksburg Mississippi. P. G. C. Motto: "Spes mea in Deo Est." Number above "Eagle with Sword 32."

"H. Wilkerson, Vicksburg, Miss., Magnolia Commandery, No. 2, K. T.", etc.

"C. A. Manlove, Magnolia Commandery, No. 2, K. T., Vicksburg, Mississippi." Beneath the crown and on the arms of cross, are the letters "K. T." At the base of the cross is the motto on a ribbon, "In hoc, Signo Vinces."

"W. G. Paxton, Eminent Commander, Magnolia Commandery, No. 2, K. T., Vicksburg, Miss." "Knights Templar, In hoc, signes Vinces."

"M. B. Fulkerson, Port Gibson, Mississippi, Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 13." Motto—"In hoc signo vinces," and, Be thou faithful unto death."

"James T. Meade, Lexington, Mississippi. Lexington Commandery, No. 3, K. T." "Cross, crown, compass and shield."

"Gustave J. Bahn, 32°, Natchez, Mississippi. P. G. C. G. Rosalie Commandery, No. 5."

Card of Dr. T. J. Catching's.

"Thomas J. Catchings, M. D., Mangolia Commandery, Vicksburg, Mississippi, No. 2, K. T. Maltese cross, with K. T. and in hoc, signo vinces."

Dr. T. J. Catchings was a Knights Templar and a member of Tappan Lodge No. 59, at Brownsville, Hinds County, Miss. He was, after the civil war a member of the Magnolia Commandery, Vicksburg, Miss. A lodge called T. J. Catchings lodge 394 was in honor of him established at Johnsonville, then county site of Sunflower County, Miss., and a two-story building erected. It was afterwards removed to Baird, where a building was erected in 1894. The lodge under same name is now at Invernes, Miss."

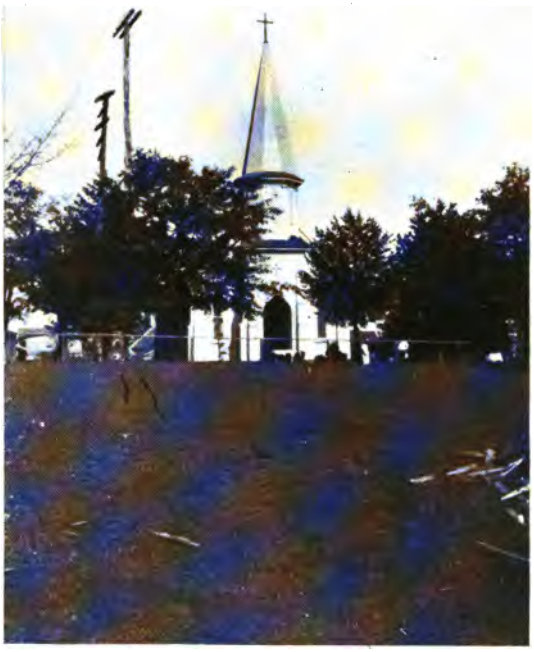
When a young man, Dr. T. J. Catchings, in order to do away with the abrupt ending of the name Catching, added an "s." All of his descendants and some relatives use this. However many adhere to the old spelling.

"IN MEMORIAM

"Mrs. N. M. Catchings, who died at Lithia Springs, Ga., on June 23, 1891, was a woman of marked individuality, vigorous intellect, and high character. Better than all this, she was generous, sympathetic and charitable in the fullest degree.

"She was a native of South Carolina, but came to Mississippi while a young girl and it continued to be her home until her death, which did not come until she had lived one year more than the three score and ten. Her father, Hon. Robert Clendinen, was a gifted man and ranked among the leaders of the South Carolina bar. Her mother was a woman of singular and striking beauty of person. From them she inherited both intellect and beauty. She was married forty-seven years ago to Dr. Thos. J. Catchings, who died at his son's residence in this city in 1883. He was as nearly perfect as man can be, and under his protection and loving care her intellect expanded, and her accomplishments grew, until she was a peer in any company. Indeed, wherever she went, she quietly and unobtrusively, but surely and naturally, took her place among the foremost. Until the misfortunes of the Civil War came upon them, their fortune was ample, and at their home in Hinds County they displayed an elegant and bounteous hospitality, which is still gratefully remembered by the survivors among their neighbors and friends.

"No appeal was ever made in vain to either of them for counsel or help. They submited with courage and fortitude to the losses inflicted by the war, and with equanimity unto the end, by their example, giving heart and hope to all with whom they came in contact.



ST. LUKES EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Brandon, Mississippi
In which Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Catchings and family worshipped and in the erection of which the two former took an active part.

"They were deeply religious, though not ostentatious about it. Their faith was that of the Episcopal Church, and in it they lived and died.

"The beantiful edifice at Brandon, Miss., will ever be a monument to this remarkable woman, it having been chiefly through her instrumentality that it was built. Also the chapel at Johnsonville, Sunflower Co., was erected to a considerable extent through the encouragement and aid of her and husband. Her loyalty to her friends, and devotion to her children were absolute and unfaltering. With her, all they did was well done.

"She was a fine conversationalist, and extremely fond of good company, and her charm of manner and storehouse of information made her presence always welcome. To the young she was especially attractive. Her nature was so sympathetic that she seemed by intuition to understand them ,and knew how to touch the best that was in them. During the last few years of her life she was a great sufferer. How patiently she bore her afflictions, is only known to her family and a few intimate friends, for to others they were never mentioned.

"Her children and friends were devoted to her, and she died, knowing that they would ever keep her memory green. She was buried in the Vicksburg cemetery, by the side of her distinguished husband, whom she loved and honored in life, and there they will together await the resurrection.

"Their goods works here, and their simple, unswerving faith in the Redeemer, make it sure that their place will be with the holy and blessed.

T. C. Catchings."

"The honored remains of Mrs. Dr. T. J. Catchings, nee N. M. Clendinen, reached the city yesterday afternoon. The funeral occurred a few hours later, at 6 P. M., at Holy Trinity Church, Rev. Nowell Logan officiating. There was a large attendance of friends of the lamented lady and a full voluntary choir contributed to the impressiveness of the occasion. The pall bearers were Messrs. Collier, J. P. Roach, D. A. Campbell, Vincent Bonelli, George M. Klein, Marye Dabney, W. E. Flippen and J. V. R. Cramer. These bore the remains into the church, the choir meanwhile singing the hymn "Come Ye Disconsolate," followed by an anthem. The usual services were read and after singing 'O Paradise, O Paradise,' the procession left the church while the choir sang 'Asleep in Jesus.' A large portion of the congregation followed the wonderful cortege to the cemetery where the honored dead was laid to rest by the side of her husband. Vicksburg, Miss., June 26, 1891."

"The community will deeply sympathize with Congressman T. C. Catchings in the great bereavement he has sustained by the death of his venerable mother, Mrs. T. J.

Catchings, which occurred yesterday, June 23, 1891, at Lithia Springs, Ga., where she had gone with the hope of recuperating her health. She has been an invalid for several years and a severe attack of LaGrippe a year ago affected her eyes and rendered her unable to read. This was a great deprivation as she was a cultured and learned lady; was fond of literature, and reading was one of her chief pleasures. The deceased lady was loved, respected and esteemed by all who knew her, and possessed the unbounded love and devotion of her children. Her beautiful Christian character warrants the belief that she is now a saint in Israel. Mrs. Catchings' remains will be brought to Vicksburg for interment, the funeral services will take place at Holy Trinity Church tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, Rev. Nowell Logan officiating. The many friends of the Hon. T. C. Catchings in Greenville will join in the above expressions of sympathy. The Greenville Times, Greenville, Miss. June 24, 1891."

"Mrs. Catchings sang most pathetically and beautifully band's death, he frequently spoke of the songs I used to sing when young."

Mrs. Catchings sang most pathetically and beautifully "The Irish Immigrant's Lament," "The Old Arm Chair," "A Life on the Ocean Wave," "A Poor Cracovian Maid," "The Blind Boy," and other popular songs of that period. Her voice was clear and remarkably sweet. Her sister, Mary, Mrs. Allen J. Polk, was Queen of May when she graduated from the Institute in Columbia, Tenn., in 1845, Rector Smith's School. She performed on the piano, harp and guitar, sang exquisitely and won the first honor in her class. She died 1853, in the 25th year of her age, a beautiful, lovely woman. She was also Queen of May at the school of Mr. Chapman in Vicksburg, Miss.

Miss Mary A. Catchings, afterwards Mrs. D. M. Hemingway, often played the piano accompaniments for the songs Mrs. Catchings sang, she being a very accomplished performer.

Many other beautiful tributes to Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Catchings were written in memoriam. She was born July 4, 1820, in the home of her parents, in Yorkville, S. C.; was educated in Columbia, S. C., in the school of Mr. Marks, and Baltimore, Md.; was eldest daughter of Robt. Clendinen, attorney-at-law, and wife, Mary Ellen Myers."

"Baird, Mississippi, May 4, 1894.

My dear Sister:

"Your letter reached me this morning and as it is the day 'after the ball' and the dedication of the Masonic hall here, I hasten to reply. Yesterday was truly a memorable one for Baird. The town was crowded with people from all points of the compass, Greenville, Greenwood, Ittabena,

and many other places, who came in numbers. The hotel and every house in town were filled. The dedication was beautiful and impressive. Rev. Mr. Cross was master of ceremonies. Rev. Dr. Lewis, who performed the marriage ceremony for Mr. Baird and me, was the chaplain. Mr. E. N. Thomas was the orator. In his address he spoke very gratefully of the superb donation of the lodge building, and said the name of T. J. Catchings would be handed down for generations, and that you could not have erected a more desirable memorial. Father's picture, with the brass tablet beneath, hung where the chancel in a church would be. It did look so benign and gentle, and as though he were ready to speak. I could almost imagine he heard every word and saw the audience. Dr. Lewis in his prayer seemed very much affected. When he spoke of father as his "old beloved friend," I could not keep the tears back. Old Dr. Rice of Hinds Co., came and shook hands with me. This meeting with fathers old friends carried me back to my childhood.

"Tell Catchings I wish that I could give him the names of the young ladies and gentlemen of his acquaintance, who were present. I was introduced to them all, but can remember but few. Each of them spoke very admiringly of him. Among the number were Mesdames Skinner and Bell, the Misses Vallient and Birdie Love, with ten or twelve others of his Greenville friends. All pronounced the day very enjoyable. Mrs. Watson was particularly complimentary of Catchings, my dear son, and said he had brains enough to make anything of himself.

Your affectionate sister,

N. C. Baird."

For Mrs. M. C. Torrey,
Sewanee, Tennessee"

"MASONIC HALL DEDICATION AT BAIRD

"The dedication of T. J. Catchings Lodge, No. 394, at Baird, on the 3rd, was all that could have been wished by the mystic order. This county has never witnessed such a throng of people. Not only of home folk, but Greenwood and Greenville had their dozens there. Countless numbers of white aprons were unfurled to the breezes. The dedication ceremony was participated in by Rev. Wm. Cross, Wm. Starling, J. H. Baker, J. M. Lawrence, Th. Pohl, A. C. Craig, Rev. J. M. Lewis, A. C. McCullough, N. Goldstein, Henry Crittenden, Jake Wilczinski, J. J. West, G. L. Smith, J. W. Welch.

"The dinner spread under a beautiful grove on the banks of the Sunflower, consisted of finely barbecued beef, mutton, kid, and pork, baskets of turkey, chicken, and all kinds of dainties, delicacies and sweet things. Ice cream flowed

like an avalanche "down Greenland's mountain sides." A grand ball was participated in by the guests in the hall at night, which was a brilliant success.

The Tocsin, Indianola, May 12, 1894."

"A DAY AT BAIRD—MAY 12, 1894

On last Thursday occurred the dedicatory ceremonies of the new Masonic Hall. * * * This magnificent structure stands as a lasting monument to the generosity of Mrs. Torrey, who donated the lot and built the house in honor of her father, the late Dr. Thos. J. Catchings. The exercises were impressive and interesting. Hon. E. N. Thomas of Greenville, the orator of the day, made an address at once eloquent and appropriate. Many members of the mystic order, in different portions of the state, were present. After the above exercies, dinner was served by the hospitable ladies of that thriving little city. The grandest ball of the season was participated in that evening by the gallantary and beauty of this and contiguous counties.

The Indianola Index."

"Resolved that this Lodge return their heartfelt thanks to Mrs. J. M. Lawrence, and Mrs. John R. Baird for the beautiful altar cushion presented to the Lodge by them.

"Resolved, further that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and copies mailed to Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Baird, and that they be published at the same time with the resolutions thanking Mrs. Torrey for this Lodge building.

"Whereas: The officers and members of T. J. Catchings Lodge No., 394, A. F. and A. M., are desirous of putting on record their appreciation of the noble act of Mrs. Torrey, as exemplified in the erection and presentation to said Lodge, of the beautiful masonic temple and grounds now occupied by them, therefore be it,

"Resolved by T. J. Catchings Lodge, No. 394, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, that this Lodge tenders to Mrs. M. C. Torrey its sincere and heartfelt thanks for this splendid enduring gift received from her hands, with the assurance that one who is devoted to the welfare and prosperity of our beloved order, will ever live in the hearts of all true masons, and inspire them to acts of benevolence and charity in humble imitation of her own good deeds, and with the hope that the Supreme Architect of the Universe may grant her peace and plenty in this little life, and enroll her name in the archives of His Temple in Heaven.

"Resolved: That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Lodge, and that a copy of them be engrossed and framed and presented to Mrs. M. C. Torrey."

Note: A previous arrangement of this book inadvertently placed a part of the Catching family (Nos. 728-774) under the Holliday family. The correction of that error accounts for the break in consecutive numbering between 272 and 273.

268. Seymour Scott Catching (10), b. February 1, 1820, Pike County, Miss., died in 1867, of yellow fever in Summit, Miss., upon returning from New York.

Seymour Scott Catching lived on his cotton plantation on Pearl river, Copiah county, prior to the civil war. After this he bought a home in Summit, Miss., and engaged in merchandising. He was a tall, fine looking man and very jovial, fond of hunting and fishing, married Miss Sarah Smith in 1842, a niece of Judge Robert Love, and a sister of Dr. Rankin Smith, and Mrs. Noel Catching.

269. Sallie Dickerson Catching (10), b. April 12 (1802?); d. May 22, 1841—burie d in Madison Co., Miss. m. Judge Robert Love, a wealthy cotton planter and slave owner, lived in Madison county, near Canton; a very intelligent gentleman and celebrated for humor and anecdotes. He was a widower with five children when Sallie Catching married him and they all loved her, a very remarkable instance.

CHILDREN OF BENJ. HOLLIDAY CATCHING AND LETITIA HIGGINBOTHAM

270. Frances Catching (265), b. Copiah Co., Miss., Mar. 27, 1825, d. Sept. 17, 1851, m. Dr. Abner P. Steele, first wife, Dec., 1848. Their daughter, Laura Abner Steele, on March 11, 1880, m. Rev. James Forsyth, of the Mississippi Conference. Their son, James Steele Forsyth, b. Oct. 25, 1881.

271. Harriet Eleanor Catching (265), b. in Copiah Co., Miss., Oct. 23, 1828, d. Jan. 4, 1910.

272. Thomas J. Catching (265), b. in Copiah Co., Miss., May 11, 1827, d April 15, 1879 He m. Miss Ella Fly, of Madison Co., Miss., Oct. 28, 1851, sister of Rev. Mr. Fly. He planted several years on the Brazos River, Texas, then became a merchant in Vicksburg, Miss. He was buried in the cemetery there. His wife, and daughter, Mrs. Lou Ella Searles, are buried beside him.

When a small child, I remember a visit made to my father and mother at their home in Hinds Co., by cousin Tom Catchings and wife, Ella Fly. She was a very pretty, attractive lady and won the children by playing and singing for them upon the piano, such songs as "How Old Are You, Billy Boy, Charming Billy?" We thought she was perfection. Cousin Tom made father a visit after the civil war, in his Brandon home: was a handsome, genial, affectionate gentleman. M. C. Torrey.

CHILDREN OF THOS. J. CATCHING AND ELLA FLY

728a. Silas F. Catching (272), began life in Vicksburg, Miss., as a merchant, then moved to Louisville, Ky., but finally settled in New York City, is a handsome, polished gentleman, affectionate husband, father, brother and son. Married Miss Nora Waddill, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Geo. C. Waddill, of Vicksburg. Their house is at Livingston Station, Staten Island, N. Y. They have one son, Waddill Catching who is (1913) president of two large corporations, one at a salary of $25,000, and the other at $10,000, and his stock and bond investments are $10,000. 34 years of age. He attended Harvard four years and graduated in law from that institution; practiced law in New York, was chairman of the War Service Commission, N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, 1918, made a speech there Feb. 22, 1918.

729. Emma Catching (272), unusually pretty and charming, m. Fred Hudson, Yazoo City, Miss. He was a lawyer. d. 1910. They moved to Monroe, and from there to Shreveport, La."

730. Harriet Malinda Catchings (272), d. spring of 1899. Sarah Frances Catching m. Hugh Swinton Potts, Monroe, La. Their children are Hugh Swinton, Jr. and Leonora Potts. She is buried in Monroe; was a very unselfish, pure woman.

732. William Benjamin Catching (272), b. Aug. 5, 1857, in Gonzales, Texas, d. Dec. 1, 1907, in New York City in an automobile accident. He and his brother Silas had gone there to live. On Dec. 9, 1879, he m. Miss Hermine, daughter of Rev. Dr. Baird, a Presbyterian minister in Nashville, Tenn. She was b. in Winchester, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1858. They first met while he was a student at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He served in Co. K. 1st Alabama Vol. Infantry Spanish-American War. Their children are:

(1.) Benj. Silas, b. Oct. 9, 1880. A lawyer in New York City, who m. Miss Elizabeth McKee of Va. on Oct. 5, 1910. Issue: Joseph Benj. Catchings.

(2.) Marjorie Catching, b. Oct. 1882. m. Grafton Colvin of Va., and a Harvard man, on Dec. 7, 1911. Issue:

Marjorie Colvin, b. 1912.

Jane Colvin, b. 1916.

Grafton Colvin, Jr., b. 1918.

(3) Thos. Baird Catchings, b. Aug. 18, 1884. Civil Engineer. He was Capt. of Co. B. 307th Regt. U. S. Engineers in the World War.

(4.) Nellie Catching, b. 1886. d. in infancy.

(5.) Baird and Silas Catching (twins), b. 1891, d. in infancy.

(6.) William Baird Catching, b. 1891. m. Miss Paige Boadley, on Dec. 21, 1916. Their son:

Thomas Paige Catching, b. Sept. 24, 1919.

Wm. Benjamin Catching, father of the above, was the handsomest of the entire Catching family: tall, erect, genial and attractive.

Mrs. Wm. Benj. Catching compiled a history of the Baird family, published 1918 by her brother, who is of the firm of Ward-Baird of Nashville, Tenn.

733. Lou Ella Catching (272), m. Capt. Chas. Searles of the Vicksburg Southrons (militia); is buried in Vicksburg; was sylish and attractive and a belle.

CHILDREN OF SILAS F. CATCHING AND NORA WADDILL

Mrs. S. F. Catching is by nature a polished, charming society woman, graceful and attractive, as were her beautiful mother and elegant father.

734. Waddill Catching (728), b. 1879, m. Miss Werner, of Columbus, O., Nov. 7, 1914.

735. Nora Shelby Catching (728), was educated at Notre Dame Institute, Baltimore, m. Abner Hunter Platt, a native of Ky., March 30, 1910, at St. Mary's Church, Livingston, Staten Island, N. Y. Resides at New Brighton, Staten Island, Franklin Ave. They have a son, Waddill Platt, born June 26, 1912, and Hugh Platt, and have other children; all very beautiful. Capt. A. H. Platt was in charge of a company in France during the World War. Their first child, Hunter Platt, died.

736. Hallette Hudson (729), m. V. B. Liddell. One child, William Hudson Liddell.

CHILDREN OF FRED HUDSON AND EMMA CATCHING

737. Wilma Hudson (729), m. Dec. 3, 1908, Walter Thatcher. She d. Oct. 3, 1909.

738. Thos. Catching Hudson (729), the oldest of the boys.

739. Barnes and Byrnes Hudson (729).

Harriet M. Catching (730), a pious sincere character, m. Mr. Robert Stanton Therrell, of Woodville, Miss. He later resided at Nashville, Tenn., where his daughters were educated at Mrs. Buford's school. She d. (?)

CHILDREN OF ROBT. S. THERRELL AND HARRIET M. CATCHING

740. Edna Ella Therrel (730).

741. Hazel Catching Therrel (730).

742. Stanton Catching Therrel (730), b. Oct. 24, 1880, m. Dymple Neely Burton, grand-daughter of Chas. Burton, of Nashville. He was Capt. of Infantry in European War.

"Major Catchings Therrel, a well known young Atlantan, and popular officer of "All American" division, has received a citation from General Pershing for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service. This citation was received Tuesday by his father, R. S. Therrel of 612 Cham-

ber of Commerce Building. Major Therrel is at present attending Oxford University, having been awarded a scholarship to that institution in April. He entered the first officers' camp at Fort McPherson, being graduated as captain, and was assigned to the staff of General Lindsey, then a colonel, when the Eighty-Second division was ordered to France. He received the gold leaf of a major last March. General Lindsey had given high praise to Major Therrel in a recent letter to his father, saying, "His office took him over the battle lines at all times, where his work, more than any other one thing, was responsible for the success of our brigade."

The citation from General Pershing reads as follows:

"This citation is for exceptionally meritorious and conspicous services on the part of Major Catchings Therrel, assistant quartermaster of the Eighty-Second division, in testimony thereof, and as an expression of appreciation of his services, I award him this citation.

"Jack J. Pershing,
"April 19, 1919."

Catchings Therrel graduated with the 1st honor in his class. He is a lawyer by profession.

743. Edel Catching Therrel (730), b. Oct. 8, 1888, m. Irving Rickerson Boody, June 3, 1916, St. Mary's Church, West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

744. Robert Catching Therrel (730), b. Nov. 25, 1890, is to be a lawyer after graduating from Harvard.

745. Fermine Catching Therrel (730), deceased.

746. Gladys Catching Therrel (730), b. Sept. 12, 1896.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. JOHN SMITH AND MARGARET WALKER

747. Helen Smith (515), m. Dr. T. J. Davidson, Birmingham, Ala. They have a son, Dr. James Davidson (747), Birmingham, Ala.

748. Mary Smith (515), m. Dr. Sam Arrington, Belmont, Ala. She was named after her aunt, Mary Holliday Walker. Their daughter, Alice Arrington, a very pretty woman, m. Mr. Gordon, of Abilene, Texas. They have two daughters.

Two Arrington children, deceased.

749. Josephine Smith (575), while reading a book before the fire, fell asleep and her dress catching fire she died in great agony from the burns after a day or two, at the age of 19.

From Edwin F. Moody, attorney-at-law, Meridian, Miss., Jan. 17, 1898."

CHILDREN OF MONTGOMERY NORMAN AND ELIZABETH J. L. KING

750. Mary Ella Norman (221), b. July 23, 1862, Copiah Co., Miss., m. Geo. Wm. Hamilton.

751. William Wirt Norman (221), b. June 19, 1864, m. Daisy Meek.

752. Annie Louise Norman (221), b. March 20, 1866, d. 1892, Hazlehurst, Miss.

753. Caroline Blair Norman (221), b. Dec. 1, 1867, is in Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C. (1892.)

754. Emma Josephine Norman (221), b. Dec. 3, 1869, m. Luther Vivien Settoon.

755. Lucy Rosalind Norman (221), b. Oct. 4, 1870, d. Feb. 3, 1872.

756. Kate Cornelia Norman (221), b. Sept. 27, 1873.

757. Lula Montgomery Norman (221), b. March 30, 1876; m. Wm. M. C. Dodge, Georgetown, D. C. They live at Haymarket, Va.

758. Dr. Philip King Norman (221), b. July 4, 1880, practices in Memphis, Tenn.

CHILDREN OF GEO. W. HAMILTON AND MARY E. NORMAN

759. James Norman Hamilton (750), b. 1893, bookkeeper, Hazlehurst, Miss.

760. Anne Louise Hamilton (750), is the second oldest. George Peabody College, Nashville, gave a scholarship to Anne Louise Hamilton which entitled her to full course at Peabody. Certificates on graduation "sine qua non" of her ability and capacity to teach anywhere in the U. S. or dependencies thereof. She is beautiful and a fine musician.

761. George William Hamilton (750), b. 1896, student University of Miss.

CHILDREN OF WM. WIRT NORMAN AND DAISY MEEK

762. Daisy Meek Norman (751).
763. Bessie Meek Norman (751).
764. Annie Meek Norman (751).
765. James Meek Norman (751).
766. Caroline Catching Norman (751).

CHILDREN OF LUTHER V. SETTOON AND EMMA J. NORMAN

767. Luther Lionel Settoon (754).
768. Julius Settoon (754).
769. Robert Broussard Settoon (754).

CHILDREN OF LULA MONTGOMERY NORMAN AND WILLIAM M. C. DODGE

770. James Dodge (757).
771. Wm. Henry Dodge (757).
772. Isadora Elizabeth Dodge (757).

CHILDREN OF P. K. NORMAN, M. D., AND MARY YATES BROWN (STEVENS)

773. Philip Brown Norman (758).

774. Paul Montgomery Norman (758).

273. Robt. J. Catching (265), b. Copiah Co., Miss., March 26, 1832, d. Aug., 1909. He m. Dec. 15, 1853, Miss May F. Wood, first wife, Mobile, Ala., while he was a merchant at Citronelle, a suburb of Mobile. She d. Feb. 23, 1866. He afterwards lived at Chatanooga, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky. His second wife, Miss Lizzie Eaton. No children.

Their son, Merry Wood Catching, son of first wife, m. Miss Ella Nixon. Their daughter, Louisa, taught school in Colorado.

274. Josephine C. Catching (265), born in Copiah Co., Miss., Sept. 27, 1853, d. Dec., 1899, suddenly; it is supposed caused by the news of her brother Benjamin's death. She m. Dr. Christopher Rankin Smith, of Crystal Springs, June 30, 1855; a brother of Mrs. S. S. Catching and Mrs. Noel Catching.

275. Joseph H. Catching (265), b. Copiah Co., Miss., Mar. 6, 1834, d. Sept. 11, 1891. He m. his cousin, Louisa Sanders. His wife was very pretty and a noted housekeeper. He was a successful cotton planter and elegant gentleman, widely read, intelligent and courteous. She d. Mar. 1, 1910. His first wife was Maria Burton. No children either marriage.

276. Nannie Louise Catching (265), b. April 1, 1845, d. Dec. 17, 1909, m. John Johnson, her cousin. There were five children:

1. John Johnson, m. Mary Henderson (deceased)—1 daughter, Loraine, who m. Mr. Brown.

2. Lou (deceased), m. Fountain Hutchison—4 children:

1. Nannie, m. Cecil Smith—1 child, Cecil Smith, Jr. Later, Nannie m. Louis Julienne.

2. Ada, m. J. B. Yates—2 children, Fountain and J. B. Yates, Jr.

3. Mildred, m. James Rucker Cox, Oct., 1920, an electrician of Crystal Springs, Miss., Rev. F. M. Brasier, officiating.

4. Elizabeth.

3. Catching B. Johnson, b. June 9, 1873, m. July 1, 1897, Leilah Blair Catching, daughter of Dr. J. B. Catching and Martha Bridges.

4. Mary, b. Nov. 7, 1875, d. Nov. 2, 1915, m. Joseph T. Wolfe, of Crystal Springs, Miss.

One child, Adelaide, who m. Lewis Manship on Dec. 29, 1919, of Baton Rouge, La., m. in Jackson, Miss., at the home of her uncle, Hon. Oscar Newton.

5. Loraine, b. April, 1877, m. Oscar Newton—3 chilldren:

1. Oscar Newton, Jr. Served as Ensign in Naval Aviation during World War.

2. Louise.

3. Jere.

The father of Oscar Newton was a Presbyterian minister, and for many years was principal of a girl's school in Crystal Springs, Miss. Oscar Newton is president of a bank in Jackson, Miss. (1921).

Nannie Catching Johnson, of Crystal Springs, Miss., after death of John Johnson, m. Charles Head. There were three children, two of whom are deceased. The living child is Charles Head, Jr., b. August 21, 1880.

Charles Head, Jr., m. Miss Orleans Simpson on Sept. 23, 1909. 4 children:

1. Charles Alva, b. Sept. 22, 1910.

2. Samuel Potts, b. Dec. 27, 1912.

3. Willie Bennie, b. May 10, 1915 (deceased).

4. Rebecca Louise, b. Aug. 25, 1917.

277. William Seymour Catching (265), b. Sept. 15, 1843, d. 1862. He was killed at Sharpsburg, Va., in battle, while in the Confederate service in 1862. Was b. and reared in Copiah Co., Miss.

278. Benjamin Holliday Catching (265), b. in Copiah Co., Miss., June 28, 1848, d. Nov. 23, 1899. His funeral was from St. Johns M. E. Church. He was a member of Trinity M. E. Church, Atlanta. He was Steward, Treasurer and Asst. Supt. of S. S.; resigned from Trinity and worked for St. John's Mission on Georgia Ave., was also Supt. He settled in Atlanta with his family in 1880. He was a successful dentist and was graduated from the Dental College in Baltimore, Md., with the first honor. He was the author of "Catchings' Compendium of Practical Dentistry," and wrote or compiled a book entitled "How We Managed During the Civil War." He was a zealous member of the Methodist Church and held family prayers before breakfast. On June 15, 1870, he m. his cousin, Miss Mattie Sanders, a very intelligent lady, a devoted Christian wife and mother. She was a native of Madison Co., Miss., and died Oct. 8, 1914, in Atlanta. He d. suddenly of apoplexy while preparing to go to his office. He was so pious and exemplary he should have been a minister.

278-a. Harriet E. Catching (265), a native of Copiah Co., Miss., was known as a consecrated Christian, thoroughly good. She was well educated, m. Nov. 27, 1850, Thos. L. Holliday, her cousin. He was b. April 29, 1822, Wikes Co., Ga. They moved from Copiah to Madison Co., Miss., 1853, where they resided four miles east of Canton on the Sharon road. In their garden is the family cemetery. He d. June 21, 1892; buried at home.

CHILDREN OF THOS. L. HOLLIDAY AND HARRIET E. CATCHING

279. Mary Holliday (278-a), b. Dec. 4, 1851, d. Dec. 28, 1883. She m. Rev. T. B. Holloman, a distinguished Methodist Divine, Feb 5, 1874. She was educated at Sharon Female College. She was buried in Yazoo Co., Miss.

280. Benjamin Holliday (278-a). He was accidentally shot and killed by a playmate while hunting. Buried in the family cemetery at Long Moss, Miss.

281. Josephine Holliday (278-a), d. in Yazoo City, Miss., Feb. 18, 1875, while attending school there.

282. Harriet Thomas Holliday (278-a), m. Dr. Eugene Smith. She was educated at E. M. F. College, Meridian, Miss. They live near Corinth, Miss.

283. Thomas Catching Holliday (278-a), b. Oct. 13, 1868, m. Miss Sarah Stinson, daughter of W. B. Stinson, Canton, Miss., Nov. 14, 1900. Their daughter, Catherine, was b. Feb., 1903.

CHILDREN OF REV. THOMAS B. HOLLOMAN AND MARY HOLLIDAY

284. Thomas Bascomb Holloman, Jr. (279), graduated from Emory and Henry College, Va., and in medicine from Memphis, Tenn., College of Medicine. Practices in Ittabena, Miss. He is a refined, well-educated young man; m. Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hamilton, Mar. 1, 1900, at their home in Abingdon, Va., in the Methodist Church. Their daughter, Harriet, b. April 26, 1902.

285. John Holliday Holloman (279), b. Sept. 19, 1876, educated at Milsaps College, m. Mona Lou, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Haley, of Ittabena, Miss. Their children are John H. Hollman, Jr., b. Nov. 1905, and Jessie L. Holloman, b. Jan., 1907.

286. Frank Holloman, M. D. (279), b. Mar. 17, 1878, educated at Milsaps Colege, m. Miss Bettie Wright, Lexington, Miss., Mar. 28, 1904. One child, Mary Elizabeth Holloman. Dr. Frank Holloman practices at Ittabena, Miss., with his brother, Dr. T. B. Holloman.

Dr. Frank Holloman, after the death of his wife, Bettie Wright, m. 2nd, Miss Sarah Bradley of Abingdon, Va., about 1917, a cousin of Mary Hamilton, wife of his brother, T. B. Holloman.

287. Leonidas Holloman (279), b. Jan. 21, 1880, graduated from Milsaps College, 1901, m. Miss Sue White, of Jackson, Miss., June 22, 1904. Their children are Thomas White Holloman, b. Nov. 29, 1905, and Leonidas C. Holloman, Jr., b. 1907.

288. Mary Letitia Holloman (279), b. Mar. 12, 1882, in Yazoo City, graduated from Milsaps College with degree of M. A., June, 1903, m. Frank H. Scott, July 21, 1908.

289. Estelle Josephine Holloman (279), b. Dec. 26, 1883.

290. Hattie Rebecca Holloman (279), twin sister of Estelle, b. Dec. 26, 1883, d. April 13, 1901.

291. Stella M. Holloman (279).

CHILDREN OF HARRIET THOMAS HOLLIDAY AND DR. EUGENE SMITH

292. Montgomery Smith (282), b. Oct. 20, 1882, Natchez, Miss. Eugene Montgomery Smith, Jr. and Lillian Cameron Dinkins were m. Nov., 1911, at the residence of her parents, Canton, Miss. One child, Claud Dinkins Smith, b. Apr. 26, 1913.

293. Leland Smith (282), b. Oct. 4, 1884, Glen Allen, Miss.

"Leland B. Smith drowned at Tallullah Falls, Ga., July 28, 1912, interred in the family cemetery at Long Moss, near Canton, Miss., Aug. 2." "Leland B. Smith, once chief engineer of the Yazoo Light & Power Co., Yazoo City, Miss., and late with the Georgia Power Co., Atlanta, Ga., recently lost his life by drowning. Mr. Smith was about 25 years of age, and his rapid advancement in the Engineering field gave promise of his becoming one of the ablest of the young engineers of the South. He was instrumental in organizing Col. Goethals Branch No. 1 I. C. E. and was its first secretary." Copied from "Power," of August 13, 1912, a leading electrical magazine.

294. Josephine Holliday Smith (282), b. Mar. 23, 1887.

295. Ada Catching Smith (282), b. Aug. 13, 1889, m. Dr. Wm. Bole Smith, a dentist of Canton, Miss., Nov. 13, 1913. Their son, Wm. Bole Smith, Jr., b. June 12, 1914.

296. James Arthur Smith (282), b. Oct. 26, 1896, d. Aug. 28, 1905.

297. Thomas Holliday Smith (282), b. Sept. 2, 1901, graduated from the High School Canton, Miss., May 21, 1920.

298. Harriet Eugene Smith (282), b. Nov. 30, 1904, youngest child.

CHILDREN OF DR. RANKIN SMITH AND JOSEPHINE CATCHING

299. Laura Louise (274), daughter of Dr. Rankin Smith and wife, b. Sept. 7, 1876, m. Reuben A. Chambers, Nov. 21, 1899. Children: James Christopher, and Noble Moore Chambers.

300. Frances Smith (274), b. March 6, 1857, m. on Sept. 25, 1889, James Luther Enochs, Jackson, Miss. She d. Oct. 8, 1881.

301. Christopher Edwin Smith (274), b. May 3, 1860, m. Miss Tenie Corey, of Crystal Springs. Their children are Adel, Edwin and Sarah Smith.

302. Mary Lena Smith (274), b. Dec. 12, 1866, m. A. Pinckney Smith, March 23, 1886.

303. Margaret Smith (274), b. July 24, 1868, d. Aug. 11, 1886.

304. Josephine Catching Smith (274), b. June 13, 1870, m. May 23, 1894, Noble Moore, residing in Washington, D. C. He had a position in a U. S. Department, but studied law. Children: Dorris, b. Nov. 8, 1896, Robert Catching, b. Aug. 29, 1898, and Margaret Moore, b. May 12, 1900.

305. Harriet Letitia Smith (274), b. Feb. 11, 1864. She is a noble, unselfish Christian woman and a very polished, accomplished girl. She had a position for many years in the pension department, Washington, D. C. She m. in Washington at the home of her sister, Mrs. Noble Moore, James Luther Enochs, of Jackson, Miss., March 27, 1900. His first wife was her sister, Frances. He is a wealthy lumber dealer. They have one child, James Luther Enochs, Jr., b. Nov. 13, 1906. J. L. Enochs is a brother of I. C. Enochs, who m. Maggie Catching. The latter is a cousin of Frances and Harriet Letitia Smith. I. C. and J. L. Enochs became very wealthy, in not only the lumber, but various other enterprises, especially I. C. Enochs.

CHILDREN OF J. L. ENOCHS AND FRANCES SMITH

306. Mervin Smith Enochs (300), b. Dec. 22, 1877, m. Edith Hill, April 12, 1906.

307. Jessie Frances Enochs (300), b. Aug. 28, 1879.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN H. CATCHINGS AND MATTIE L. SANDERS

308. Frederick Payne Catchings (278), m. Miss Susan Martin, Perry, Ga., June 25, 1902. Their first child died in infancy. At his death he left two children: Katherine was in the High School, and in 1920 Jack was an enthusiastic scout.

"F. P. Catching d. Saturday night off Atlantic Beach, Jacksonville, Fla., when a boat in which he and a party of friends capsized, Sept. 20, 1913. He was 39 years of age, and one of the best known electrical engineers in the South; was educated at Emory and Henry College, Va., and Vanderbilt, Nashville, Tenn. He was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and was recently admitted to full membership in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, an honor much coveted in his profession. Several years he was chief electrical engineer of Ga. Railway and Electric Co. At the time ofhis death he was superinendent and chief electrical engineer of the Alabama Power Co., with headquarters in Birmingham, Ala., having gone there from Atlanta a year ago. He is interred in W. View cemetery, funeral conducted by Rev. Dr. Jno. E. White of the 2nd Baptist Church."

"He was a natural electrician and mineralogist. In 1912 F. P. Catchings was supervising electrical engineer for a

$27,000,000 company which includes almost all of the water power in Ga. and the electrical railways of Atlanta; was afterwards in Birmingham as electrical engineer."

309. Louise Catchings (278), m. John Swift Brogdon, Atlanta, 1917, June 16th, at St. Marks Church at high noon. She graduated from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, stood first in her classes and is very pious. She taught in Atlanta; traveled several months in Europe with her sister, Nannie, and others. She taught only higher mathematics. He is well educated and is a managing chemist.

310. Nannie Catching (278), graduated from the Woman's College at Baltimore and won the fellowship medal which entitled her to two years abroad. She studied Latin one year in Rome; music about nine months in Paris, and traveled the balance of the time with her sister and others. After returning she attended the University of Chicago. She married Capt. Thomas Harper Shields, of Miss., Oct. 10, 1914.

311. Gladys Catching (278), is a bright, beautiful, interesting girl; graduated at college, Atlanta, 1909; m. Frederick Augustus Watt, Oct. 10, 1914, Atlanta, Ga. He is of a lovely family in Columbus, Ga. She and her sister, Nannie, m. at the same time; a double wedding. Mr. Watt is in a bank in Atlanta.

CHILDREN OF SILAS MERCER CATCHINGS AND EDAH SOPHIA DRAKE

312. Thomas Alfred Catchings (266), b. in Holmesville, Pike Co., Miss., May 7, 1836.

T. A. Catchings, M. D., attended St. Andrew's Episcopal School for boys, Jackson, Miss., which was under the supervision of Rt. Rev. W. M. Green. He graduated in medicine in Philadelphia; practices in Jackson, his home, was always deeply pious, moral, amiable and charitable. He was a surgeon in the Civil War in a Miss. regiment. Before that time he lived on his plantation near Jackson. He married his cousin, Virginia Margaret Catchings, June 24, 1857, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Wm. Dulaney, in Madison County, seven miles from Jackson. An immense crowd of the elite from all sections were entertained, the table being laden with every delicacy, and attended by a multitude of servants. The costumes of the bridal party were superb. General Clark, of Jackson, a Campbellite minister, performed the ceremony—a very wealthy man and a family connection. The morning after the wedding, a beautiful phaeton and two fine horses were sent to Dr. Catchings' bride, as a present from her father, Mr. Augustus Catching.

Among the distinguished guests were Mrs. Prewitt, editress of a paper in Yazoo City. She wore a gold embroidered gown, and wrote an elegant account of the wedding

and entertainment. Among the attendants were Misses Mattie Gordon, Anna Banks, Georgia Dulaney. The latter stood with Warren Catching, cousin of the groom. Capt. Joe Porter, Mr. Ed. Virden and Judge James Clark were the other attendants. The latter was a son of Gen. Clark, the minister who officiated.

Dr. T. A. Catchings first studied medicine under the care of his uncle, Dr. T. J. Catchings and afterwards attended the Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., 1856-1857. He went into the Confederate Army as assistant surgeon in the 39th Miss. Regt. and in Capt. Tup Ross' Co. in 1862. Lives on his plantation near Jackson 1921.

313. Mary Asenith Catchings (266), b. in Holmesville, Miss., Feb. 5, 1841. She was educated in the private school of her uncle, Dr. T. J. Catchings, Hinds Co., Miss., and two years at Nashville, Tenn., at the Nashville Female Academy, Dr. C. D. Elliott, principal. She graduated 1860, was popular at school and in society. Is a magnificent performer on the piano, and has many warm friends. Upon her graduation day, she played "Home, Sweet Home" with variations of fourteen pages, by Talberg. Her teacher, Madam Parrel, stood by and no mistakes were made. Her uncle, Dr. T. J. Catchings, after ceremonies were over, presented her with an elegant set of pearls. She and a daughter were both married, wearing this exquisite set. At the marriage her father-in-law, Dr. Hemingway, gave her a handsome diamond ring and a blue enameled watch and chain, set with diamonds. She was a great toast with the family of Gov. Wm. McWillie, when they all resided at Kirkwood, Madison Co., Miss. She was the eldest pupil in Fleetwood Academy, and stood uniformly well in all branches. Her specialty was music, executing perfectly the most difficult variations. She has kept up her music throughout life. On May 13, 1861, she married David Myers Hemingway, half-brother of Mrs. Dr. T. J. Catchings. They made an extensive trip over the north. He was a son of Dr. Wm. Hemingway of Kirkwood, Miss., and a native of South Carolina. David Myers Hemingway was a rich young cotton planter and a very handsome man with musical talents. He fought throughout the Confederate War bravely and unflinchingly in the Eighteenth Miss. Regt., Col. Burt. He d. at his home in Newport, Attala Co., Miss., about 1887. They had several children. Were m. in Hinds Co., at Fleetwood, the home of her uncle, Dr. T. J. Catchings.

"D. M. Hemingway was standing, during the first Manassas battle, by the side of his friend, Capt. Adam McWillie, when he fell from being struck by a minnie ball. He took Capt. Anderson from the battlefield, and laid him underneath the shade of a tree; also Eddie Anderson. Capt. Anderson was a grandson of Gov. McWillie.

M. A. C. H. Jan. 20, 1921."

"During the first three years of the war he fought with the Confederacy in most all of the big battles, both of the battles of Manassas, Leesburg, Culpepper Court House, in the Shenandoah Valley and others, was wounded two different times. For a short period he was aid to Gen. Longstreet. The last year of the war he was transferred to the Southern Division and after hostilities ceased, he returned home, with all the honors of a brave soldier. He was quiet, reserved and dignified and did not know what fear was; died at his home in Newport, Miss., at the age of 48 years; lies interred in the cemetery of church in the neighborhood.

Mrs. M. C. Hemingway, Newport, Miss., Oct. 24, 1919."

314. Sarah Margaret Catchings (266), b. in Holmesville, March 20, 1843, died Oct. 5, 1897, buried at Edwards, Miss., m. Charles Glynn Redfield.

Sarah M. Catchings, handsome, amiable, gentle—a favorite with all classes, was a gentle, Christoian wife, mother and neighbor. In childhood she was educated at the private school of her uncle, Dr. T. J. Catchings, in Hinds Co., Miss., and graduated from the Nashville Female Academy, June, 1860. Was a close student in books and music. She was much admired in society. On December 20, 1861, she married Charles G. Redfield, a large merchant in Jackson, Miss. A magnificent supper was given, and a large gathering of friends and relatives was entertained. Many fine servants waited on the guests. Rev. Mr. Ford, a Methodist minister, performed the ceremony. The attendants were Mary Clendinen Catchings and Daniel Pepper, Maria Henrietta Jones and Mr. Doty. Mr. Redfield was a refined, perfect gentleman. At the time of his death he merchandised in Edward, Miss., and planted in the neighborhood. She died in 1897, of yellow fever, in Edward, and was buried there. She was a lovely Christian, true and pure, was accomplished and played beautifully on the piano, and sang well, had a fine alto voice.

315. "Silas Mercer Catchings, Jr. (266), was b. near Holmesville, Pike Co., Miss., Nov. 13, 1845, d. June 30, 1864. After two years service he died near Marietta Ga. He was a young man of fine, noble character, beloved and respected by all. We pray to meet our brother. From his sister, Mary Catchings Hemingway, Oct. 24, 1919." He died of erysipelas in the Confederate Hospital, Newnan, Ga., and is buried there in the Confederate Cemetery. His brother, Dr. T. A. Catchings, who had been in attendance upon the sick, arrived just as the last sad rites were performed. He was a tall fine looking boy. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in Company I Thirty-ninth Miss. Regt., at the beginning of hostilities. He was educated in the private school of his uncle, Dr. T. J. Catchings, Hinds Co., and

at Georgetown College, D. C. He was wounded in a battle near Baton Rouge, La., in Col. W. B. Shelby's Regt., Mississippi. After leaving Georgetown College, on his return home, Silas Catchings attended the inaugural of president A. Lincoln in Washington, D. C., accompanied b yhis friend (now) Judge Anderson of Kosciusko, Miss., who had been a student at the University of Va., and was also on his way home.

316. Martha Louisa Catchings (266), b. in Holmesville, Miss., Dec. 25, 1847, d. Aug. 14, 1911. She was an intelligent, ambitious girl at school; m. Wm. Dixon, a wealthy young man of Hinds Co., Miss. They died in their home and were buried in Brookhaven, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. William Dixon moved from Hinds Co. to Brookhaven, 1887. He d. June 27, 1899. He was wounded in the battle of "Seven Pines, Va." They were m. at the home of her brother, Dr. T. A. Catchings, in Hinds Co., by Rev. Thos. Ford, Methodist. They and all their children were members of that church.

317. Emma Sophia Catchings (266), b. in Holmesville, Miss., Feb. 27, 1850, d. Nov., 1877. She was a very beautiful blonde, married at the home of her brother, Dr. T. A. Catchings, 1865, James E. Lewis, a rich young cotton planter of Byram, Miss. Both d. young. When a child Emma S. Catchings attended the private school in Hinds Co., of their uncle, Dr. T. J. Catchings. She was afterwards sent to school by her brother, Dr T. A. Catchings.

At the death of their parents, the children of Emma S. Catchings and Jas. E. Lewis, inherited much property. Their guardian and uncle, Dr. T. A. Catchings, took the children and gave them every advantage educationally. The parents of Jas. E. Lewis were wealthy and devoted to Emma. Their bridal presents to her were a piano, watch and chain, and a three hundred dollar diamond ring, etc., etc.

318. Joseph Marshall Catchings (266), b. Holmesville, Aug. 10, 1838, d. Sept. 20, 1842, buried in Holmesville.

319. Clinton Drake Catchings (266), b. Holmesville, April 18, 1834, d. Jan. 17, 1842, buried in Holmesville.

CHILDREN OF DR. T. A. AND VIRGINIA CATCHINGS

320. Annie Augusta Catchings (312), d. in infancy in 1861.

320-a. Silas Mercer Catchings (312), graduated in medicine in Philadelphia, was a successful practitioner, died 1909; a thoroughly good man and dutiful son.

321. Charles Redfield Catchings (312), m. Miss Mangum.

322. Annie Catchings (312).

CHILDREN OF DAVID M. HEMINGWAY AND MARY CATCHINGS

326. Nannie Catchings Hemmingway (313), b. in Kirkwood, Miss., a handsome brunette and fine performer on

the piano. Attended the Female College, Oxford, Miss. Married Mr. Savage, Little Rock, Ark. He was a merchant and a planter. Two sons, Harry and Prentiss Savage. Their sister, Louisa Savage, married in 1915, P. A. Stanley, of Tillar, Ark., Rev. Flournoy Sheppherdson, Presbyterian, officiating.

Mrs. N. C. Savage is very accomplished in music. When at school in Oxford, Miss., a gold medal was awarded her. She is also an author of prose and poetry; is a member since 1919 of the "State Authors and Composer Society," Little Rock, Ark., and contributes from month to month to "The Arkansas Writer." At the State conference in Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb., 1920, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she was honored by being asked to read an original poem; the only one in the State so honored. She is a member of the Sorosis Club of Monticello, Ark.

Her mother is also a beautiful prose composer, and has had her stories published.

"Harry P. Savage is with a large cotton company in New York (1921) and is one of the leading employees, grading cotton for New York and Liverpool. He is also a very fluent writer, which seems to be natural, as is the rapidity with which he composes.

Prentiss H. Savage and Harry P. Savage valiantly served their country in France, 1918, as officers in engineering corps. They received honorable discharge at Camp Pike, Arkansas, during summer of 1919. "My sons did not train for officers but was each so efficient thatthey were made officers at Camp Pike (near Little Rock). They went as such from there, continued throughout service." N. C. H. Savage.

327. Mary Catchings Hemingway (313), b. Aug. 17, 1874, in her father's home "The Cedars," was baptized when quite young, in the parlor of her parents, by Rev. Willard Presbury, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kirkwood, Miss. "She was a beautiful blonde, married Mr. D. M. Albin, Nov. 10, 1898, a merchant and planter. Rev. T. A. Buck performed the ceremony. Miss Flora Anderson, of Kirkwood, Miss., rendered the wedding march. The attendants were Tom Anderson, Miss Lela Meek, Bob Waugh and Miss Boyd. The marriage was witnessed by a large number of friends at the Cedars, the home of the bride's mother, in Newport, Miss. An elegant dinner that defied description was enjoyed by all. From the Star Ledger, Kosciusko."

CHILDREN OF MR. AND MRS. ALBINS

Mary Waugh Albins, b. Dec. 22, 1899, at Newport, Miss., d. July 2, 1900, at Newport, Miss. Sweet baby gone to rest.

Robert Hemmingway Albins, b. Nov. 19, 1903, in Memphis, Tenn., christened in the First Methodist church in the spring of 1904, by Rev. William E. Thompson.

Evelyn Belle Albins, b. March 27, 1907, Memphis, Tenn., christened in the First Methodist Church, winter of 1907, by Rev. Dr. Powells.

Louise Savage Albin, b. in Memphis, after seven years of age she died, Jan., 1919, in Memphis, Tenn., of pneumonia, following influenza. Sweet little darling gone to rest.

328. Kate McWillie Hemingway (313), b. Sept. 27, 1877, Newport, Miss., a lovely brunette, was named after her godmother, Mrs. Gov. Wm. McWillie, Kirkwood, Miss. She performs well on the piano. m. in Newport, Miss., Mr. J. Harvey Landrum, March 24, 1896, Rev. R. A. Breeland officiating. He was a cotton planter, Attala County, Miss., moved to Kosciusko, Miss. Mrs. Kate McWillie H. Landrum is very beautiful, with a superb figure, black eyes and hair, very much resembles the mother of her father and is always lovable and true.

Children—

Harvey Catchings Landrum, b. March 29, 1897, at Newport, in the home of his grandmother, Mrs. M. C. Hemingway. Harvey C. Landrum, at the age of 21 years, enlisted in the Marine Corps, July 13th, 1918, at Paris Island, South Carolina. Leaving then by way of New York, he arrived at Brest, France, Nov. 3rd, and then joined the 2nd Division, 17th Company, Fifth Marine. He went through Orleans, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, and marched across the Rhine, being stationed near Coblenz, Germany. He was transferred on March 1, 1919, to St. Nazaire, France, then back to the United States, arriving at Norfolk, Va., March 20, 1919; is in Colorado (1920) recuperating health in the U. S. Hospital(Fort Lyon. He is very handsome with a fine figure and is dignified.

Ruth Mills Landrum was born Feb. 3d, at Newport, Miss., at Mrs. M. C. Hemingway's.

Percy Menville Landrum was b. Dec. 10, 1901, at Newport, Miss., in the home of his grandmother, Mrs. M. C. Hemingway.

Jane Walden Landrum, b. May 31, 1905, at Newport, in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Landrum.

Mary Niles Landrum was b. Oct. 17, 1908, at Kosciusko, Miss., in the home of her parents.

Leland Bernard Landrum, b. at Kosciusko, Aug. 8, 1910, in the home of her parents.

All bright, fine children, being well educated in the high school at Kosciusko.

329. Thos. Catchings Hemmingwy (313), m. a young lady from Kentucky. They live on his plantation near Durant, Miss. She is an accomplished girl; was Luzetta C. Alexander.

330. David Myers Hemmingway, Jr. (313), is very handsome, with black eyes. Both are moral men.

331. Wm. Hemmingway (313), the oldest child, a very beautiful baby with black eyes, died during the Civil War while his father was in the army. Mrs. Hemmingway was on a visit at the time to her sister in Jackson, Mrs. Redfield. Dr. Farrar was his physician. He was buried in Jackson, Miss.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES REDFIELD AND SARAH M. CATCHINGS

332. Mary Glynn Redfield (314), b. 1862, d. Oct. 15, 1897, of yellow fever, in Edward, Miss. She graduated from Martha Washington female seminary at Abingdon, Va., was vivacious and attractive, m. Thomas Askew, a merchant in Edward and a planter on Big Black River—an excellent man. Their only child was Sydney Knox Askew.

333. Chas. Redfield (314).

334. Nora Redfield (314), m. Dr. Ratcliffe, Edward, Miss.

335. Wm. G. Redfield (314), m. a daughter of Mrs. L. T. Martin, Edwards, Miss.

336. Sallie Redfield (314).

337. Annie Odeneal Redfield (314).

Annie Odeneal Redfield was at school in Virginia when her mother and two sisters died of yellow fever. She was a lovely little girl, with large brown eyes, and with curls around her shoulders. She married Mr. Frank Artz, a successful merchant in Vicksburg, Miss.

338. John Redfield (314), m. a sister of Dr. Ratcliffe, Edwards, Miss.

John Redfield is president of a bank at Edward, Miss., a splendid gentleman.

339. Lillian Redfield (314), age 11, d. Oct. 4, 1897, of yellow fever, at Edward, Miss.—the youngest.

CHILDREN OF WM. DIXON AND MARTHA L. CATCHINGS

340. Emma Virginia Dixon (316), m. Gus Ratliffe, May 4, 1892, Jackson, Miss. They have two sons, Sammie and Louis.

341. Mary Sue Dixon (316), m. Chas. Hollenbeck, May, 1896, Fresno, Cal.

342. Annie Kate Dixon (316), m. Joseph Henck, Nov. 27, 1899, Brookhaven, Miss. They have three daughters, Marguerite L., Daisy M., and Mernelle.

343. Daisy Alma Dixon (316), m. James Fountain, Nov. 19, 1900, McCombs City, Miss.

344. Silas Albert Dixon (316), b. 1887, lives in Jackson, Miss.

345. Zack Dickson (316).

346. Branch T. Dixon (316), m. Sept. 30, 1900, Ada Dunn,

both of Lincoln Co., Miss. Live in Brookhaven. They have one child, a daughter.

CHILDREN OF JAMES E. LEWIS AND EMMA S. CATCHINGS

James E. Lewis, father of Dr. James Leon Lewis, b. 1840, d. 1878. He was descended from Wm. Lewis of S. C., and from Wm. Norton of Mass. The latter removed from Mass. to Va. prior to the revolutionary war.

347. Emma Sarah Lewis (317), m. Dudley Jones, son of Dr. Jones, of Terry, Miss. She was very beautiful, and was always known as "Minnie." Her daughter Minnie married Mr. Wilkinson in the summer of 1911. Her daughter Maude Lewis graduated from All Saints College, Vicksburg, June, 1911, and was very beautiful.

348. James Leon Lewis (317), b. in Byrom, Hinds Co., Miss., Nov. 28, 1875, graduated in medicine from Tulane University in 1898. On May 12, he m. Emily Massie, daughter of James Harrison Burton, New Orleans, in St. Paul's church. Resides in New Orleans. They had a son, Leon. In 1895 he was a handsome little boy of four years. Dr. Lewis is handsome. Dr. J. L. Lewis is professor of Physical Diagnosis in the Postgraduate Department of Tulane University, New Orleans, La. "My dear, beautiful boy, Leon, died seven years ago. We have a pretty little girl, Ashton. She is blonde, and looks very much like Leon did. My mother d. when I was two years of age. J. L. Lewis, Sept. 23, 1920."

CHILDREN OF DR. T. J. CATCHINGS AND N. M. CLENDINEN

349. Mary Clendinen Catchings (267), born in Hinds County, Miss. The day upon which M. C. Catchings was born, a flock of wild geese flew over on their way to the south. Her father shot one and making a pen from its quill, he recorded her birth in the family Bible.

She was educated in the private school in her father's family, and was one year at the Nashville Female Academy, and graduated June, 1860. It was intended that she and her sister should continue their studies in New Orleans, at Madame Loquets, and then with her brother and a tutor, travel two years in America and Europe, but the Civil War caused this to be abandoned. She was baptized and confirmed by Bishop W. M. Green, in 1866. She m. Thomas Harding Torrey, attorney-at-law, son of Maj. Geo. Torrey, Fayette, Miss. He was born in Jefferson Co. and served throughout the Confederate war. He afterwards took a commercial course in Memphis, Tenn. He practiced the profession of law till his death, April 14, 1881. In the winter of 1879 and 1880 he represented Sunflower county in the legislature and was treasurer of the county. He was paroled with his command after the surrender.

MISS MARY CLENDINEN CATCHINGS
(Taken in Brandon, Miss.)

From The Adjutant General's Office
Washington, D. C. Sept. 24, 1920
"T. H. TORREY
Priv. Co. B Hughes Battn.
Miss Cavy. C. S. A. and
Co. H 4 Miss Cavy. C. S. A. to
which transferred by consolidation
enlisted June 18, 1862
at Fayette, Miss.
Co. Muster Roll for 4 mos.
To June 30, 1864 (last on
which borne) shows
him present
Prisoner of War records
show him paroled May
12, 1865 at Gainesville, Ala.
a corporal"
P. C. Harris, Adjutant General"

LAW CARD
T. H. TORREY
Attorney at Law
Johnsonville, Sunflower County, Miss.

Will practice in the Courts of Sunflower, LeFlore, Washington and Bolivar Counties, and attend promptly to the payment of Taxes, making Collections, and to buying, selling, leasing and redeeming of Lands.

"RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

"Adopted by the Bar of Sunflower County upon the Death of Hon. T. H. Torrey. April 14, 1881

"Whereas, We have, by the sudden and unexpected death of our late friend and brother Attorney, T. H. Torrey, been most strikingly reminded of the truth of the Divine declaration that "in the midst of life we are in death." Therefore,

1. Be it resolved, That in his death the legal profession has lost one of its most liberal and hospitable members; society a most useful, upright and generous citizen; his family a loving son and brother, and his wife a true, devoted, kind and noble husband;

"2. That while we cannot comprehend the wisdom of the Creator in thus withdrawing him so suddenly from our midst, in the strength of his manhood and usefulness, yet we bow in humble submission to the will of "Him who doeth all things well."

"3. That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved wife, in her great and irreparable loss, and while thus tendering to her our sympathy, at the same time we most devoutly commend her to the protecting care of the widow's 'Friend," Who only inflicts chastisement in order to draw us nearer unto Him;

"4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife of the deceased and that the Jackson Clarion; Fayette Chronicle; Vicksburg Herald and Commercial, and Greenville Times be furnished with copies of these resolutions, and that the court be requested to have them spread upon the minutes of the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Sunflower County.

Charles S. McKenzie,
Thos. R. Baird,
W. R. Trigg,
H. S. Quinn,
Committee."

Marshall Brown, Secy."

350. Nannie Clendinen Catchings (267), was b. at Fleetwood, the plantation home of her parents, Hinds Co., Miss. She died Sept. 19, 1913, in her home at Baird, Miss.; was buried in Friendship Cemetery, Columbus, Miss. Interred Sept. 20, 10 a. m.

She was educated in a private school at home, and in Sept., 1859, she entered the Nashville Female Academy, Dr. C. D. Elliot's school, from which she graduated June, 1860, and was the youngest girl in her class of 60 pupils. She was baptized in 1868 by Rev. Duncan C. Green, son of Bishop Green, at Brandon, and was confirmed later in the same town by Bishop W. M. Green; has always been zealous in mission work and possessed a strong character and great self respect. On April 26, 1866, she married at the home of her parents in Brandon, Miss., John R. Baird, of Sunflower County, Miss., son of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Baird, of Asheville, N. C. Rev. Dr. Lewis officiated. John Rupert Baird was born in Wahalak, Kemper county, Miss., May 6, 1841, and was educated at the University of Miss., and at Bethany College, Va. He left to enlist in the Tom Bigbee Rangers, Miss., at the beginning of the Civil war, and was afterwards transferred to the sharp-shooters. He was wounded at Stone River, Murphreesboro, Tenn., and was in prison at Rock Island, Illinois, for 19 months. He was a successful planter and merchant, and an influential citizen; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Miss., in 1890. He declined to enter politics. Was a man of fine moral character and bright mind, and the soul of generosity.

"MRS. J. R. BAIRD'S BIRTHDAY

"A most enjoyable social event in the town of Baird Tuesday of last week, was the birthday dinner given to Mrs. N. C. Baird by her daughters-in-law, Mesdames T. Catchings Baird and James C. Baird. It was quite a surprise to Mrs. Baird. The spacious and elegant dining room was most tastily arranged, the color scheme being red

NANNIE CLENDINEN CATCHINGS
(Copied from a photograph of a daguerreotype taken about 1847)

and yellow. The menu was served in eleven courses and was faultless in every detail. A feat of the occasion was winding of the anniversary clock which needs winding only once a year, then allowing it to begin on Mrs. Baird's birthday, to mark time.

"The Pensee hopes that Mrs. Baird will be permitted to enjoy many such anniversaries with her happy family and surroundings.

The Pensee, Indianola, Miss., Oct. 14, 1902."

J. R. Baird died August 27, 1916, interred in the family lot in Friendship Cemetery, Columbus, Miss., by Rev. W. S. Slack, rector.

Mrs. Baird organized the first Episcopal Sunday School in this county and section in 1873; which met in a deserted negro log cabin. Afterwards, in 1876, through co-operation with her parents and liberal responses to appeals to the north and other sources, with bazars, charades and suppers, she erected a lovely chapel in her town, Johnsonville, then the county site. This was destroyed by a tornado three years later, and the county site moved. She then succeeded in erecting another chapel at Johnsonville, which, in 1890, she moved on rollers to the new town of Baird, one mile away on the Southern Railway.

The consecration of All Saint's Chapel at Inverness, Miss., was during July, 1914. "The Bishop's remarks were most appropriate and beautiful. His references to Mrs. John Baird, the founder of the church in Baird, was exceedingly tender and beautiful. The churches in Inverness and Indianola are really the outgrowth of the church in Baird." From the Church News.

The Greenville, Miss., Democrat, Sept. 21, 1913, said:

"One of the brilliant women of the State passed away when Mrs. John R. Baird died Friday morning, the 19th inst., at 2:20 A. M., at the family home, Baird, Sunflower County, of heart failure. Mrs. Baird was the sister of Gen. T. C. Catchings, of Vicksburg, former congressman from this district, and the wife of one of the Delta's educated, successful planters and business men, Hon. John R. Baird. Mrs. Baird was not only a lady of intellectual force, but of many accomplishments and Christian virtues. She leaves, besides the devoted husband, two sons to especially mourn her death. The remains were taken to Columbus, Miss., for interment. Mrs. Baird was well known in this city, where her many friends deeply regret her death."

The Indianola Enterprise, Indianola, Miss., said:

"Mrs. N. C. Baird, wife of Mr. John R. Baird, of Baird, Miss., died at her home last Friday morning after a brief illness and was interred in the family burial ground in Columbus, Miss., on Saturday morning, 10 A. M. Mrs. Baird was a most excellent lady, a devoted mother and

loving wife. She had a kind word and pleasant smile for every one and was a free giver to all charitable causes. Her home was full of sunshine and a hearty welcome was found by all who were her guests. She was a devout Christian, having joined the Episcopal Church in her girlhood days. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband and two sons, a sister, Mrs. T. H. Torrey, and a brother, Gen. T. C. Catchings, and many other near and dear relatives who are bowed down with grief over her death. The Enterprise extends to all relatives and especially to the heart-broken husband and children its sincere sympathy and wishes that it could say something that would in a measure take from them some of the sting death has caused in taking away this noble woman."

The Columbus Dispatch, Sept. 21, 1913, said:

"Mrs. John R. Baird, well known in this city, died at Baird, Miss., last Friday morning at 2:20 o'clock, after a brief illness. Heart failure was the direct cause of her death. Mrs. Baird was a sister-in-law of Mrs. John H. Richards of this city and the body was brought here for interment.

Mrs. Baird lived at Baird, Miss., and was a member of one of the Delta section's most prominent families. She was 68 years of age at the time of her death and is survived by her husband and two sons, Dr. Thomas Catchings Baird and Mr. James Baird. The funeral party arrived Friday afternoon at 6 P. M. over the Southern Railway. Several relatives and friends of the family met the party at the station and the body was conducted to St. Paul's Church, where it reposed until yesterday morning, 10 A. M., when the funeral was held, Rev. W. E. Dakin, Rector of the Church, officiating. Interment occurred at Friendship Cemetery and the following gentlemen officiated as pallbearers: Gid D. Harris, E. R. Hopkins, Dr. W. E. Richards, Chas. F. Sherrod, Sr., G. Y. Banks, Jack M. Morgan.

DIED—BRIEF TRIBUTE TO MRS. NANNIE CATCHINGS BAIRD

"At Baird, Miss., on the morning of September 19th, 1913, at 2:20 o'clock, Nannie Clendinen Catchings, wife of John Rupert Baird. Without warning or sign of its approach, death entered this lovely home, wrecking it ,taking away wife, mother, sister—the one stay that held the home together. 'Twas well the summons came suddenly, for to her life was sweet as long as her living ministrations were needed by those most dear to her.

Mrs. Nannie Catchings Baird was born October 14, 1845, at Fleetwood, the plantation home of her parents, near Bolton, Miss. She was a daughter of Dr. Thomas J. Catchings and his wife, Nancy M. Clendinen. She was educated in a private school in her father's family, and was

one year at the Nashville Female Academy, where she graduated in 1860, being the youngest girl in a class of 60. The subject of her essay was "Yankee Doodle," which created quite a sensation, and won applause on account of the political excitement of that period.

Nannie Clendinen Catchings was baptized at Brandon, Miss., Friday, Mar. 1, 1868, by Rev. Duncan C. Green, and later confirmed by his father, the Bishop. On April 21, 1866, she married John Rupert Baird, son of Dr. and Mrs. James M. Baird, of Asheville, N. C., and went with him to his home in Sunflower County. Here she lived until her death. Her husband being one of the pioneers, she took the greatest pride in its development and improvement, in which she was so instrumental, and before she died saw it a grand and beautiful county. She was zealous in mission work and organized the first Episcopal Sunday School that was ever in the county in 1873, using an abandoned negro cabin. During the early part of her church mission, and until his death in 1883, Mrs. Baird's father was a lay reader, appointed by Bishop Green and also taught the Bible class in her Sunday School; a most devout and holy man.

In 1876, with the co-operation of her parents, and donations from other sections and from the North, she built a lovely chapel in Johnsonville, then the county site. Two years later this was destroyed by a cyclone, but not discouraged, in 1878, she built another churchly chapel. When the county site was moved from Johnsonville to Indianola, she had the little chapel moved on rollers to the new town of Baird. In this chapel Bishops Green, Thompson and Bratton have officiated. As the years rolled by, Mrs. Baird's health declined, the town was almost depopulated by the building of the Y. D. Railroad and the dear little chapel was closed. Recently it has been torn down and the material and furniture given by Mrs. Baird to the churches at Indianola and Inverness, where they will be sweet memorials of her. Though the church is gone, her labor was not in vain, for she lived to see every member of her family in its folds. She was a woman of strong character and brilliant intellect, and now that life's fitful fever is over, and her sweet spirit goes to the God who gave it, we can attest to her womanly virtues, her devotion to God and the church, to her family and friends to whom she was always an inspiration for all that was good and noble. Besides her devoted husband and sons, and their lovely families, she leaves an only sister, Mrs. M. C. Torrey, and a brother, Gen. T. C. Catchings, to mourn her loss. To them we offer our heartfelt sympathy, feeling that "she but left time's dusty borders for the golden gates instead." And there awaits the coming of the loved ones from home.

The Church News, October, 1913. Sue M. Baird."

From birth to her death, Mrs. Baird's complexion was like roses and lilies, tender and fresh. Her height was five feet one inch. Her hair was lovely auburn, of a rare shade.

At Mrs. N. C. Baird's funeral, those who sang in the choir were Mesdames Iincoln, Peacher, Frierson, Vaughn, Woodward and Mrs. Williams, daughter of Rev. Dr. Dakin.

Those who arranged the flowers upon the grave were Mesdames Lavinia Phillips, Annie R. Woodward, Julia S. Hamilton.

Hymns sung by the choir were: "Peace, Perfect Peace;" "Abide With Me" and "Nunc Dimitis." A handsome slab of Italian marble, with roses, lilies and cape jessamines, her favorite flowers, carved upon it, was placed upon her grave by her husband. Among the floral tributes was an elegant pillow sent by St. Stephen's Church, Indianola. Other beautiful In Memoriams of Mrs. Baird were contributed. Among these were two pieces of poetry by Mrs. Fermine Baird Catchings, of Garden City Estates, Long Island, New York, called "The Rose Beyond the Wall," and "Death or Life," by Carroth. These pieces were published in the Church News, Oct., 1913.

Dec. 25, 1893. Written by Mrs. N. C. Baird, Mississippi. —The Christmas services for children at St. Paul's Chapel, Baird, were delightful. It was elaborately decorated with evergreens. The holly and mistletoe were gathered in the forest nearby, and very beautiful these were, the former covered with red berries, and the latter with exquisite wax like white ones. These, with branches of cedar and tree box from Mrs. Baird's flower garden, were tied in bunches and long sprays, and arranged everywhere, in a most tasteful manner. The chancel windows, altar, pulpit, lectern, font and arch overhead, were especially beautiful. The most enjoyable feature was the assembly of girls and boys for prayers, the first of the kind ever held in this vicinity. Mrs. Baird read, and the children responded in full, clear voices, showing how well they appreciated and felt the need of returning thanks for the birth of the adorable Christchild. At the conclusion each one received a bag of fruit, a package of firecrackers, and a beautiful Christmas card, the latter sent by a little girl away off in New Haven, Conn. Of course these little presents awakened bright smiles and expressions of heartfelt thanks from all. One of the little girls holding up him, remarked, "Mrs. Baird, I could kiss you for this." So we enjoyed that time honored pleasure "under the mistletoe," and departed with feelings of gratitude that we had been allowed the privilege of making one another happy.

RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. JNO. R. BAIRD
at Baird, Mississippi

"EASTER AND OTHER DAYS AT BAIRD. 1894.

"This week has been quite eventful, in the way of religious services at St. Paul's Church. Last Sunday, beautiful and bright, was Easter, the day commemorating our Lord's resurrection. The Church, according to an ancient custom, was tastefully decorated. This was with the wild dogwood and redbud blossoms, supplemented by a few flowers from the gardens of kind friends, who supplied all that they had, the extreme cold having destroyed the earliest buds.

At ten o'clock the children were present in numbers, vieing with each other as to who would find the greatest number of Easter eggs, which, as an old-time legend has it, were laid in the church yard by the rabbits. Indeed, it was truly joyous to see them, with their young hearts overflowing with glee and merriment, such as children only can manifest. Returning into the church, each one was presented with a beautiful Easter card. A few of them, by punctuality in attendance won as prizes, neckties and embroidered silk handkerchiefs, which greatly pleased them.

At 11 o'clock, Mr. W. A. Heard, lay reader, kindly officiating, quite a large, intelligent assembly gathered, uniting in morning prayers and singing hymns to the praise of God.

"Then, on Tuesday followng, Rev. Geo. Neide came over from Greenwood and gave us morning and afternoon services, which were well attended, it being a week day.

"According to appointment, Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson came the next evening. He held services and preached to a few brave men and women, who literally dared the elements, to reach the church: going out in a pouring rain and returning in a snow storm, such as we, in the Sunny South rarely experience. We hope they feel assured of our heartfelt gratitude for their presence and undivided attention. The Bishop took for his text the old, familiar one, 'The Prodigal Son.' His interpretation of it, however, was entirely new and original; bringing out his points in the same forcible manner, which characterizes all of his discourses. We hope to have him with us again in the fall, when we trust, our Northern brethren will keep their weather at home.

"Written by Mrs. N. C. Baird."

"We are sorry to say, last week a part of the manuscript entitled, "Easter and other days" was mislaid, and consequently omitted. It had reference to the baptisms by Mr. Neide, at morning and afternoon services. The candidate at the former was no less a personage than our dear little friend Lester, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill. It was a beautiful sight. He is a namesake of our esteemed citizen, Mr. W. D. Lester, who, very properly, presented

him at the font, and stood as God father. The little fellow listened attentively all through the service, and when Mr. Neide took him in his arms, and poured water on his head three times, in the name of the Trinity, and signed him with the sign of the cross, his beautiful brown eyes were turned heavenward, making him appear truly angelic.

In the afternoon, Alice Hamby, a daughter of our respected townsman, Mr. W. A. Hamby, at her earnest solicitation, was brought forward and received the Holy rite. She has been a constant and faithful attendant at the Sunday School for months.

We take this opportunity of mentioning Rev. Mr. Sidney of Clarksdale, who accompanied the Bishop here. He is a highly educated, accomplished gentleman. It gives us pleasure to announce that he may visit us several times during the year.—N. C. Baird. 1895.

The nurse of Nannie C. and Thomas C. Catchings when infants, was named Aunt Celia, a very accomplished and capable servant, high-toned and reliable and almost white. Her husband, Robert Jefferson, was a freed man and a carpenter, a courteous negro from Virginia, once owned by President Thos. Jefferson. He bought her and her children for a trifle and moved to Indianapolis, Ind., about 1848. A few years later she came back on a visit. The names of children were Mississippi and Lucy. The nurse of Mary C. Catchings was Aunt Polly, a good, kind old negress who kept her in pap, etc.

351. Thomas Clendinen Catchings (267), b. in Hinds County, Miss. He was educated by private teachers at home till Sept., 1859, when he entered the Freshman class of the State University. In 1861 he entered Oakland College near Rodney and was made Sophomore speaker in 1861, subject, "The Italian Drama." In 1861 he enlisted in Col. Burt's 18th Miss. Regt. of Infantry, at 14 years and 5 months of age, Capt. Edward Fountain's company. The latter part of the Civil war he was a member of Capt. James Buford's cavalry company, Col. Muldrow's regiment. After the surrender, he was one of President Davis' bodyguard, or escort. Returning home he studied law with Gen. Robt. Lowry and Judge Mayers, in Brandon, Miss. the law firm of Mayers & Lowry. A special license to practice at 19 years of age was given by Judge Amos R. Johnston, after a rigid examination. He began practicing with Burwell and Smeedes, in Vicksburg. His partner prior to his election to Congress was Mr. Marye Dabney, very able lawyer and fine man. When canvassing for the State Senate, he made his first speech in Brandon, on May 1st, when about 21 years of age. This was before a large audience assembled to witness the crowing as Queen of May Miss Mary Lou Langley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Langley. He also assisted in decorating the stage and grounds of

the Female Academy, where it occurred. He was State Senator, Attorney-General eight years. Resigned and was elected to Congress in 1885. Elected to 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56th Congresses as a Democrat. He formed a partnership in Vicksburg with his son, Oliver, in 1899, to resume the practice of law, after declining a re-election to Congress. He married Miss Florence Olivia Shearer, Raymond, Miss., March, 1869, in St. Mark's Church, Raymond, Rev. Dr. William Lord, Trinity Church, Vicksburg, officiating. The attendants were Mary Clendinen Catchings and Wm. Pittman, attorney at law, Vicksburg, Lettie Dabney, Raymond, W. K. Ingersoll, then law partner of T. C. Catchings, Vicksburg; Miss Johnnie Jenkins and George Birckett, attorney at law, Vicksburg, Mrs. T. C. Catchings is a woman of clear, vigorous mind; has a host of ardent friends to whom she is fondly attached; has high ideals and is devoted to home and its inmates.

Mrs. T. C. Catchings is a very stylish lady, always dresses in taste. Her lovely waving dark hair is remarkable for its length, thickness, and luster. Her father, Mr. Oliver Vassar Shearer was a son of Dr. Thos. Shearer and wife, Sarah Brooks, both of Edgefield District, S. C. Her mother was Miss Elvira Sivly, born near Huntsville, Ala., and was a daughter of Andrew and Rebecca (Denton) Sivly. The Sivlys came from Holland in the 17th century to Pennsylvania; from there to Virginia and Tennessee, finally settling near Huntsville. Rebecca Denton (Mrs. Andrew Sivly) was an English woman. Mr. and Mrs. O. V. Shearer lived and died in their home in Raymond, Miss., rearing their family there.

T. C. Catchings began the study of law in 1865, admitted to practice in 1866, elected State Senator of Mississippi 1875, resigned on being nominated for Attorney-General in 1877, elected Attorney-General November 1, 1877, for four years and again in 1881. Resigned February 16, 1885. He has been attorney for the Southern Railway since resuming practice in Vicksburg in partnership with his son. He is affectionate, loyal and true to family and friends, upright, high toned and fearless in his convictions of right and what is just, socially, politically and upon religious subjects.

"Forsyth, Ga., 9th May, A. D., 1865.

"The bearer, T. C. Catchings, a sergeant of Co. (C), in the regiment commanded by Col. Henry Muldrow of Mississippi Troops, a paroled prisoner of the army commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and known as the 'army of Tennesse' has by virtue of this written parole permission to go home, and there to remain undisturbed on condition of not taking up arms against the United States of America, until relieved

and exchanged, or otherwise from the obligation of his parole, now granted.

"James M. Buford, Capt.,
Commanding Co. (C)

Henry L. Muldrow Col.,
Commanding Muldrow's Regt.
Confederate Cavalry."

SKETCH OF THE EXPERIENCE OF T. C. CATCHINGS DURING AND AFTER THE SURRENDER

Vicksburg, Miss., March 7, 1908.

My dear Sister:

I received in this morning's mail, a copy of the Confederate Veteran, which contains an account of Mr. Davis' retreat, the distribution of money among the escort, and the disbandment.

We had with us quite a lot of silver money, which belonged to the treasury, though it could have been no very great sum, as it must all have been distributed. So far as my own company was concerned, the article is in error in stating that we received $25.00 in Washington, Ga. In fact, we received it all in Abbeville, S. C. It is also in error so far as my company was concerned, at least, in saying we were paroled at Augusta, Ga. I don't see how he fell into that mistake. Augusta lies to the east of Atlanta, and we were making a direct line to Macon, Ga., for the purpose of meeting Gen. Wilson's troops, who were coming up from that direction, so that we could surrender to them.

We met them and were paroled on the Ocmulgee River, near the little village of Forsythe, Ga. From there, we made our way across Alabama and Mississippi as best we could. We usually traveled in parties of ten or twelve together. I remember we crossed the Black Warrior River, not many miles south of Columbus, Mississippi.

When I reached the Yazoo River, I found that the whole county was overflowed. I left my horse and saddle on Honey Island, and ferried across the Yazoo River, and made my way on foot to Col. Martin's. There, I met John Heathman, who also was returning home. We got a dugout and paddled across the bottom, following the old road from Garvin's Ferry. We could do this very easily, the road being quite distinct, although ground was under water.

When we reached Moorhead Bayou, we were pretty well tired out, so we turned down it, drifting with the current into theQuiver River, and down it into the Sunflower River and then down the Sunflower until we reached Garvin's Ferry Landing. Here John Heathman left us going out on Indian Bayou.

I continued alone, going down the Sunflower River to the mouth of Mound Bayou, and paddled up that stream until

I reached Mr. Tom Lee's place. By that time I was worn out ,and I landed. He loaned me a horse and I rode down to our home, a mile distant.

The money which had been paid me, I managed to keep, except $1.00, which I had exchanged at Forsythe, Ga., for about $1,000.00 Confederate money. That money in Confederate bills paid my way home. I do not mean that I imposed it upon people, but knowing that the war was over, they took it of course at large rates, hoping that in some way it might be at least partially made good. The balance of the money I gave to my mother.

After the flood was gone, I went back to Honey Island, and got my horse and accoutrements and brought them home.

I find that I have failed to describe the actual formalities of the surrender. They were very simple indeed. Our paroles were written, in fact by the captains of our companies, they being authorized by Gen. Wilson to do this. We were allowed to retain our horses and side arms, surrendering only our guns. We were put upon a ferry boat and ferried over the Ocmulgee River, and just as we stepped off the boat, we handed our guns to Federal soldiers, who were there for that purpose, on either side of the boat.

We then mounted our horses and rode off. That terminated our service as Confederate soldiers.

Believe me as ever your devoted brother,

T. C. Catchings.

COPIES OF OLD LETTERS. 1861-1864.

The following are copies of letters written home, by Thomas Clendinen Catchings, and some from Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Catchings, when in Va. looking after him, Silas Mercer Catchings, a nephew of Dr. Catchings', and David M. Hemmingway, a half brother of Mrs. Catchings. After the battle of Manassas, Dr. Catchings and a neighbor in Hinds Co., Miss., Dr. Sterling Peebles, went at once to Va. to see after their loved ones. Dr. Catchings remained quite a while and practiced as a Christian duty, in the hospitals, doing all that was possible for the sick and wounded. Mrs. Catchings afterwards joined him. As she stepped from the train at Culpepper, she saw her young son, T. C. Catchings, lying upon the railroad platform. He was sick with measles and was being taken to the hospital by his body-servant, Jake. The measles developed into typhoid fever, and he came near dying, although nursed so carefully by his parents. Dr. Catchings obtained a discharge for him and brought him home, where he remained till well. He then joined a Cavalry Co. from near Kosciusko, Miss.—under command of Capt. James Buford. He first enlisted in the company of Capt. Edward Fontaine, Col. Burts, 18th Miss. Regt.

"Manassas Junction, Va., June 23, 1861.

"My dear Mother:

"I have just finished dinner, which as usual consisted of Bacon, Bread and Beans. I should have written these words with small letters, but as they perform such an important part in my present life, I concluded I would honor them with capitals. I wrote to you when at Lynchburg, which letter you have perhaps received by this time.We arrived at this station several days ago, and I never felt stronger or more healthy in my life. Actually after drilling and taking so much exercise, I know that my muscles are growing harder, and I feel better than I ever did before. We are now within ten or fifteen miles of the enemy and our picket guards bring in two or three of them every day. There was a fight took place last night ten miles from here, in which 50 of the enemy were killed, and none of our men were hurt. Also fight took place upon the railroad about twelve miles from this place. The enemy were rebuilding a bridge, which our men had burned down, and we, that is our men waited till they had almost finished it when we marched upon them. There were 300 Southerners to 500 of their men, but they were afraid to fight with even that majority, so they went back on the cars to their encampment and returned shortly afterwards with 1000 men. Among our troops was another artillery company, and while the enemy were gone, they planted their cannon, and stationed themselves behind the bushes and little elevations. They came back in box cars, and the trains backed slowly down the track to the bridge, but when they didn't see any of our men, concluding that all was not right, they started off in a hurry. Our men then fired upon them and uncoupled seven cars, killing a great many of them. 'The National Intelligencer,' their principal paper, says that 250 of them were killed and that the cars were dripping with blood. They never fired. We took twenty-five stand of arms and a good many blankets and knapsacks, together with a great quantity of valuable carpenters' tools, with which they were building the bridge. There was a man killed today while cleaning his musket. He should not have attempted to clean it loaded. It is probable that we will leave here in a few days, though to what place we cannot conjecture. I have seen Gen. Beauregard and he is a very fine looking man. Capt. Fontaine says that we may carry pistols with us and that every man ought to have one, so I wrote to Mr. Redfield to send me two, one for myself and one for McGuire. I would have written to father about it first, but there was a young man going down to Jackson,

just for the purpose of bringing pistols to all who sent for them. All of the boys are well and in fine spirits. Well, mother, I haven't time to write any more, so I will stop. How are the crops? Have you received Uncle Jack's daguerrotype? I see Oty Smith is at Corinth. Best love to all.

"Your affectionate son,
"T. C. Catchings. "

For Mrs. Dr. T. J. Catchings, Bolton Depot, Hinds Co., Miss.

"Uncle Jake," referred to above was the negro man servant sent with T. C. Catchings to the army. He was the carriage driver of Mrs. Catchings. The daguerrotype was sent by Jake to Mary Ann, his wife. She was the pastry cook and seamstress of fine work in the home, and was brought from S. C. when Mrs. Catchings' mother moved from there to Miss. Mary Ann's father, "Uncle Charlie," was an accomplished fiddler and played not only for the Saturday night dance of the negroes on the plantation but also for balls and entertainments of white friends. His wife was "Aunt Susan." "Uncle Jake's" father was named Cato. Grandfather Joseph Catchings gave him his freedom, years prior to the Civil war. During a visit he made to his son Jake, I remember when father spoke of his hair being gray, he remarked "Yes sir, the snow's of many winters have fallen upon my head." A grandson, Cato, was the dining room and house boy. After the Manassas battle he succeeded his father, Jake, as valet to T. C. Catchings and also was furnished a horse to ride. That of T. C. Catchings was named "Stanly," a snow white, handsome young animal, raised upon the plantation, "Fleetwood." M. C. Torrey.

"Sunday morning, Culpepper C. H., Va., July 21, 1861.
"My dear Wife:

"I arrived at this place Wednesday at 12 o'clock, having been detained at Lynchburg twenty-four hours. The roads do not connect at that place, and the detention is unavoidable, but everywhere else I am hurried forward with scarcely time to eat or change cars. All along the whole route, the people were in a flutter of excitement—cheering on some Texas troops, who were on our train, by every demonstration you can imagine. This was the case, even in Greenville, Tenn., where Andy Johnson lives. As the distance to this place is no greater than Richmond, I came directly here. I have not been to Richmond, and may not visit that city at all. A great many buildings are occupied here as hospitals, so it was difficult to ascertain the house in which Mr. McGuire died. I succeeded, however, in the course of Wednesday evening, and learned all of the particulars of his sickness and death. Thursday I visited the burying ground, and saw his grave, also that of Ellington. I have a

lock of McGuire's hair for his mother. It was cut off by a lady who nursed him. I have no words to express my admiration for the people of this village and neighborhood. You meet the ladies everywhere nursing and administering to the sick and they seem to do this without ostentation. In addition to the hospitals established by the government, almost every private house is filled with the sick, and this is the case for ten miles in every direction in the country. All of this seemed to be a labor of love by the people, and I have no doubt it is. On Friday I started to Manassas to see our boys and before I got on the cars, met Tommy (my son) Alfred and William Johns and Henry Petrie on a sick train for Charlottesville to the hospital, lately opened in the University building. They jumped out of the cars of course. Tommy and Alfred Johns were nearly over the measles when they came, and have never been in bed a moment, since. Henry Petrie had dysentery and Mr. Johns had measles just beginning. They are both better now. In concert with several Mississippians, these young men were furnished with rooms at the hospital. Mrs. Meade and Mrs. Cuddy Thomas are here. I have called on them twice. Tom Moffitt is with them on the sick list, but too well to be in bed. The town is full of young men on the sick list, but not fit for the ranks now. I telegraphed you about the safety of our boys after the fight on Thursday. They would not suffer me to say anything of the fight. It was a brilliant affair. The enemy lost at least 900 killed, besides the wounded. We had about five thousand men against nearly three times this number. They attacked us in trenches, and of course, we had the advantage. The fighting on our side was done mainly by Virginians, aided by the Washington Artillery. The armies on both sides are concentrating at Manasses and Alexandria, and we are in daily expectation of a battle that shall equal in magnitude the battle of Waterloo. That we shall be victorious, I have no doubt. I think Tommy (our son) will be back in his regiment tomorrow, and may be in the great battle. He is anxious to be. Tell Dr. Pebbles that I have written to Manassas to let our boys know that I am here, so that they can come here if they get sick. I have devoted myself to the sick day and night, and this is the spirit which animates everyone here. No visitor is allowed to go into the encampments. This rule is positive, so I cannot see the boys till after the great battle. I shall then hasten to see them all. Tommy says that Joe Peebles and _____ are both well. If they get sick they will come here, and I will take care of them. Of course, I cannot think of leaving here yet, and do not know when I shall go home. Certainly

not till I have seen our boys through the sickness and wounds of the great struggle. I cannot give you an idea of the state of things here, but everything I see makes me proud of the South.

"Much love to you and the dear children.

"Affectionately and devotedly,

"Thos. J. Catchings."

For Mrs. Dr. T. J. Catchings, Bolton Depot, Hinds Co., Miss.

"Our boys," referred to by Dr. C. were those from the neighborhood at home.

"Richmond, Va., August 22nd, 1861.

"My dear Children:

"Yesterday morning your father came to Richmond. We have been endeavoring to get on in the army. Until last night, we could not obtain permits further than Culpepper. There we have written for Silas Catchings and Tommy to meet us. We think it is exceedingly doubtful if they can get furloughs. The heads of the army have ordered that no one, without exception, shall go to Manassas, so you see it is very little use for friends to come here. Your father is very much fatigued. He has been constantly nursing at Culpepper. He, and two or three other physicians from Mississippi have the pleasure to know that everyone of the wounded and sick are fast improving. A great number were wounded, but few killed. Yesterday, I took a ride and passed the prisons where the Yankees are confined. It is said there are nearly two thousand in Richmond. Constantly bringing them in. Seventy-five came in last night. The windows where we passed were crowded. Guards stood always around. They, the Yankees, are a most remarkable looking set of creatures. Richmond is a beautiful place. I have been out to see several regiments drill. They look warlike indeed, with their little tents spotted around. It is right funny to see these soldiers cooking. They all say that David Hemingway is as brave and cool a man as there is in camp. He has never been heard to murmur, and has never flinched in battle. This is very gratifying to me. Jake (Tommy's body?servant) is sick at Culpepper Court House with measles. I shall be very sorry if I cannot see David Hemingway and Silas Catchings, but all have to submit to military orders. Richmond is filled with soldiers. The people of Virginia are the kindest on earth. Whenever sick soldiers can be moved they send their carriages and take them to their homes and everything that can be done for them is done. When we arrived here last Monday night, we learned that Hugh McLaurin was sick and wounded, and on the same street with us, so I had scarcely rested, when Dr. Peebles, Mr. Askew and I

went to see him. A cannon ball passed him and rebounded, striking him and but for his canteen which was shattered into pieces, might have killed him. His back and extremities were slightly paralyzed, but he is all right now. I am much distressed to know that orders have been given that no one is allowed to go into the army ranks. The troops have advanced 18 miles from Manassas, and it is not possible for a buggy, carriage or horse to be had. Dr. Peebles will try to get a permit and if he succeeds he will walk to where the army is encamped. Frank Pope heard that I was here and called last night. I told him to try to get a permit for Tom (my son) to come to Richmond. It is very doubtful if anyone will be allowed this. The impression is that they are making arrangements to attack Washington. * * * * There never was such a victory. It is now ascertained that we had not more than 500 killed and wounded. In Richmond they are daily bringing in prisoners. Among them is a member of Congress. Your Uncle Robert Myers called to see me. His son, David Myers, joined Hampton's Legion, and was in the thickest of the fight. He saw a Yankee colonel fall, and rushed upon him and took his sword. I hope I shall see this dear little hero. Your Uncle Robert, in telling me of David's bravery, and the compliments his commander paid him, wept like a child he was so overjoyed. We traveled with Dr. Elliott of Nashville, Tenn., the principal of your school, who is enthusiastic in the Southern cause. Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshal of Vicksburg, Miss., was also several days with us. He was frequently called upon along the route for speeches. There have been several attempts to obstruct the track. Col. Percy's regiment came very near getting into a fight at Knoxville, Tenn., because the cars were intentionally detained. Peyton Moffit is sick with measles. Poor Archie McLaurin had his left arm shot off. His father and mother are with him. I am sick at heart because I cannot see all of our boys. I pray God, I may be able to see my precious child. Fatigue and excitement have almost made me sick. Mrs. Wilkins and family are as kind to me as possible and are the most pleasant people I ever met. Dr. Stone of New Orleans and fifty experienced hospital nurses came with us. Dr. Hunter, also of Mobile, is at Manassas. There are such quantities of surgeons here, that I hope your father will conclude to go home.

"Your loving mother,

"N. M. Catchings."

Misses Mary and Nannie Catchings, Brandon, Miss., care Dr. Daniel Wilkinson."

"Culpepper C. H., Va., Aug. 15, 1861.

"My dear Children:

"Major Drane leaves for Canton, Miss., tomorrow and will mail this as soon as he gets home. * * * I had no idea

before I came here, how much bone and sinew it requires to enable a soldier to perform his duties efficiently, and the Southern army must discharge a large number of boys upon this score alone. The amount of sickness in the army is appalling. I suppose the Yankees are suffering to the same extent. There is a rumor that on yesteray a portion of our army attacked 1700 Yankees on this side of the Potomac, above Leesburg, and killed 300, taking the rest prisoners. * * * * Soon after the great battle I went over the battle grounds. It was a horrid sight, beyond all power of description. I have a good many relics picked up on the field after the battle. Joe Peebles had a hole shot in his shirt sleeve. He is said to have behaved very bravely. Capt. Wellborn says that Clay Robinson is a noble boy and a brave soldier. Tommy and Silas have been sick. They are anxious to be at home to enjoy the peaches and watermelons. Poor boys! They are much reduced and have been through the rubbers.

"Your affectionate father,

"Thos. J. Catchings."

Misses Mary and Nannie Catchings, care Mr. C. G. Redfield, Jackson, Miss."

"In the breast works, Atlanta, Ga., August, 12, 1864. My darling Sisters: I have written quite a number of letters to all of you, but I think it is extremely doubtful whether you have received them or not, and knowing that you must be very anxious to hear from me, I shall write again. I received a letter from cousin Lida Clendinen a few days since and she said that you would get my letters if they were directed to Sidon, Carrol Co., care of Col. Martin. I will try this one. I should think you could get them through to me in the same manner. I have received only one from you yet. There has been no change in the state of affairs at this place for nearly five weeks. They are making every effort to get to Atlanta and Gen. Hood is straining every nerve to hold it. They have concentrated their force, with one exception of a heavy line of skirmishing on our left. I had commenced to write this letter with pen and ink, but had not proceeded far, before we were ordered to get into the ditch in double quick time, as the enemy were advancing in heavy force. It is rumored however that they have gone back, so I shall resume the pleasant task of writing to my darling sisters. The two armies are within gunshot of each other, and as a matter of course, the skirmishing is constant and very heavy by night as well as by day. They are afraid to risk a general engagement, and try to accomplish their object by flanking. The nearest approach to a regular battle we have had was on the 22nd of July. Our brigade now occupies the work

from which the Yankees were driven on that day. It is enough to make our blood run cold to witness the horrid scene and mark the terrible slaughter committed. Many of our gallant soldiers offered up their lives on that occasion, as a sacrifice to their country's honor and liberty. Who would have dreamed when the battle of Manassas was fought that just three years from that date that a similar scene would be enacted in the immediate front of Atlanta, Ga. Oh! how I long for the time to come when war will be no more, and serene 'Peace,' with her smiling countenance will again become 'dictator' and place us all under her protecting wings. That time may be far distant, but a feeling within tells me that though the present hour is dark, and threatening clouds hang overhead, rendering the aspect gloomy and disheartening, that the evil desires of our cruel invaders will be frustrated by the ever watchful Providence at an early hour. I sometimes fancy that I see the dim rays of liberty brightening slowly but surely on the verge of the horizon, and I prophesy that ere long the whole Southern land will be filled with rejoicing, and as near as possible happiness. I base my opinion upon this: I think that the two campaigns now being conducted in Georgia and Virginia, must of necessity terminate ingloriously to the enemy and to foil them at these points, would be to crown our armies with the proudest success met with since the war began. They being baffled after penetrating so far into the interior of our country, would never be able to undertake the same route, and the influence it will have upon the fast approaching elections in the North, is more decided, than that a peace candidate will be elected. Thus farewell to the war party and Lincolnism. You will be surprised to learn that I have been off duty only four days during the entire trip. I wish I could get my horse home, and bring out a fresh one, as he is very much in need of rest and food. If I ever get home again I will bring Cato with me. It is no trouble to keep the negroes with the command, and they are permitted to draw as soldiers. I think of you very often my sisters, and pray regularly that we may all meet again, meet around the dear old hearth stone in father's room, and unite in praises and worship of our beneficent Maker. My best love to mother and father. Write long letters and plenty of them to your loving brother,

"T. C. Catchings."

For Misses Mary and Nannie Catchings, Batton Depot, Miss.

"Camp near Selma, Ala., March 3rd.

"My dear Sisters:

"It has been several days since I wrote to you last, but I was prevented from doing so by being on the march. We came to this place from Carthage, and have been here

several days. It has rained unceasingly for the last ten days, and we, of course, are having a very unleasant, disagreeable time. Every creek in the whole country is overflowing, so we are completely water bound. Since arriving here, we have had all our horses shod and our saddles rigged up. I have an excellent new saddle, and " Lord Byron" looks stylish with it on. I am very much afraid though, that he is going blind. One of his eyes has been sore for more than a month, and also the other one has become very weak. I am uneasy about them. We are getting very poor rations, consisting entirely of bad beef and coarse corn bread. However, I ought not to complain, as we are faring so much better than a great many other soldiers. I expect you have learned of the fall of Charleston. It was vacated by force, and by some bad management two regiments were captured. It was rumored in Selma yesterday that Richmond had also been vacated. I have been listening to hear of it for some time. We will soon witness a feat unparalelled in the annals of war. Gen. Hardee has massed a good army near Branchville, consisting of the Charleston and Savannah garrisons. Quite a number of troops gathered from Mobile and other ports—Wheeler's corps of cavalry and a large body of State troops. Lee will by a rapid movement, unite his gallant old army which has never yet wavered. He will then turn upon Grant and inflict upon him a still deadlier blow. Dick Taylor, with Hood's army will get there in time to participate, instead of routing their last great army. I may rely too much upon Gen. Lee, but I believe it can be done, and he is not the man to shrink from doing it. A grand success at this stage of the game would be followed by foreign intervention, and then 'Peace' could ensue. But I will not endeavor to make you too hopeful, for it is possible that we may make it result with disappointment. Our brigade has been assigned to Gen. Hampton of the Virginia army. He has been promoted to Lt. General. A great many think that this detachment will not follow on after the command immediately, but will remain in this department until it is ascertained whether Thomas intends raiding through from Tennessee. We had a rumor in camp today to the effect that we were ordered to Pollard, which is no great distance from Mobile. Do you look for an overflow this spring? I pray that it may not come, for you would then be troubled with the Yankee boats. How many letters have you received from me? I have written quite a number, but have not heard from any of you since I left home. * * * * Good bye, my sweet sisters. Much love to mother and father, with many good wishes for their health and happiness. Write often and may God bless all of you.

"Your loving brother,

"T. C. Catchings."

Misses Mary and Nannie Catchings, "Refuge," the plantation home in Sunflower Co., Miss."

When Mrs. Catchings left for Va. she placed her daughters, Mary and Nannie, with her friend in Brandon, Miss., Mrs. Daniel Wilkinson, and with their cousin in Jackson, Miss., Mrs. Charles G. Redfield, where they visited during her absence from home in Va.

Those were trying days for the men in the ranks and for the anxious ones at home, as the mails were few and irregular. It was not known till after the war ceased that Thomas had a sunstroke, while on a long march. He and his uncle David Hemingway, and cousin Silas Catchings, were fearless and determined soldiers.

REPRINTED FROM CONFEDERATE VETERAN · MEMORIAL EXERCISES AT VICKSBURG, MAY 1, 1890

Able Address of T. C. Catchings, M. C.

Comrades E. S. Butts and W. M. Chamberlin have been diligent in supplying accounts of the recent Confederate memorial services at Vicksburg, Miss. Hon. J. A. P. Campbell, ex-Chief Justice of the State of Mississippi, writing of Mr. Catchings' oration, states: "The glorious cause of our loved South was never put in fairer, stronger, truer light. And the pervading spirit of the address is admirable. I wish every man, woman, and child, North and South, could read it."

The address is given herein almost complete. The editor of the Vicksburg Herald writes: "It consists in a simple tracing of causes, remote and proximate, that led the country up to secession and war, with the underlying and ever-present motive of vindicating the South and Southern men from imputations of treason and betrayal of trusts or obligations."

Comrades, Ladies, and Gentlemen: Once more we have gathered together to pay grateful and loving tribute to the memory of the brave soldiers who went to their death in a vain but heroic struggle. Although more than the full span of a generation has been measured since the star of the Confederacy went out in the gloom of utter and irretrievable defeat, our rememberance of their supreme sacrifice is tenderly and sacredly cherished.

The great majority of their comrades who strove and battled with them, and yet who, in the providence of God, were spared their fate, have since crossed over the river to rest under the shade of the trees. Their survivors have passed the summit of the mountain, and are fast making their way into the shadows of the valley. Those of us who with these brave men essayed to establish a separate and independent republic which we hoped would find an abiding place among the nations of the earth have taught

our children that no stain of treason or blighted faith or broken vows dims the luster of their fame or soils the escutcheon of their honor. The task will soon be theirs to defend from all imputations of crime the nation which died in its infancy, and yet lived long enough to illustrate all the glories of human endeavor; which, with all its institutions and circumstances and power, utterly perished from the face of the earth, and yet left behind it the remembrance of valiant deeds and noble performance, which will be reverentially celebrated in song and story as long as time shall last.

The great civil war, which was the most stupendous drama of all the ages, did not find its genesis in criminal conspiracy or treasonable design. The Southern States in withdrawing from the union were exercising a power which had been claimed from the very adoption of the constitution. Indeed, in the early days of the republic, the theory was recognized by American statesmen with substantial unanimity, that the constitution was but a compact between sovereign States entered into for their common welfare; that by this compact they surrendered none of the attributes of sovereignty; that because of this sovereignty, any State could lawfully withdraw from the compact whenever in its judgment its interests required it to do so; that the government created by the constitution was a federation possessing only delegated powers; that it did not possess the power to coerce the action of the States; and that if a State chose to withdraw from the union, it was entitled to do so without control or question. At the date of his birth the hearts of the American people were yet attuned to the joyous song of newly acquired freedom, and patriotic ardor was still aflame from the remembrance of the great triumph which had crowned their endeavors. The proceedings of the convention which framed the constitution, those of the States in ratifying it, and the luminous disquisitions of Madison, Hamilton, and their contemporaries show that at that period there was little or no difference of opinion on the subject. I think it may safely be affirmed that if the framers of the constitution had avowed that their purpose was to create a supreme central government which would bind the States beyond all power of revocation, or withdrawal, it would never have been ratified.

Original Secession Sentiment

The States of New York, Virginia, and Rhode Island went so far as to insert in their resolutions of ratification the explicit declaration that the powers of government vested by the constitution in the United States of America might be reassumed by them whenever they should deem it necesasry to their happiness or to prevent injury or op-

pression. By this declaration these States interpreted the constitution as admitting the right of secession for if they had reassumed the powers granted to the United States, they would necessarily have ceased to belong to the union. Their sister States, by admitting them, with this reservation in their acts of ratification, to full copartnership in the Union, themselves necessarily recognized the soundness of their interpretation of the constitution.

The Virginia resolutions of 1798, which were written by Mr. Madison, and those of Kentucky of 1798 and 1799, which were written by Mr. Jefferson, expressly declared that in case of the exercise of powers by the Federal government which had not been granted or delegated to it, such acts would be void and of no force, and that the States would have the right to judge for themselves, as well of any infractions as of the mode and measure of redress. These resolutions announced what is commonly known as the doctrine of nullification, with which it is difcult to agree, since it is impossible to perceive how a State could remain in the Union and not obey its laws. But they are important as containing the distinct affirmation that the States were not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government, and that it had no powers, and could enforce none, except those which had been delegated to it. It necessarily followed from the doctrine of these resolutions that a State might lawfully secede from the union, since they expressly declared that it was to judge for itself of the mode and measure of redress. They were the basis of the campaign of the State rights party in 1800, which elected Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, became a part of its creed, and were approved by a majority of the American people in every presidential election thereafter except two, down to the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860.

New England the Home of Secession

Col. Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts, a soldier of the revolution, a member of Gen. Washington's Cabinet, and for many years a representative in Congress, openly advocated the secession of Massachusetts and other Northern States, and the formation by them of a separate confederacy. In a letter to George Cabot dated January 27, 1804, he said: "The principles of our revolution point to the remedy—a separation. That this can be accomplished, and without spilling one drop of blood, I have no doubt. . . . I do not believe in the practicability of a long-continued Union. A Northern confederacy would unite congenial characters and present a fairer prospect of public happiness; while the Southern States, having a similarity of habits, might be left to manage their own affairs in their own way. If a separation were to take place, our mutual

wants would render a friendly and commercial intercourse inevitable. The Southern States would require the moral protection of the Northern Union, and the products of the former would be important to the navigation and commerce of the latter. . . . It (meaning the separation) must begin in Massachusetts. The proposition would be welcomed in Connecticut, and could we doubt of New Hampshire? But New York must be associated, and how is her concurrence to be obtained? She must be made the center of the confederacy. Vermont and New Hampshire would follow, of course, and Rhode Island of necessity." It is evident from this letter of Col. Pickering that he had every reason to believe that the doctrine for which he contended—the right of the States to secede from the Union—met with approval in the States of Masachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. And it is also to be observed that he entertained the view, which the South subsequently undertook to put into practical effect, that in case of an irreconcilable disagreement it was not only the right of the States, but their duty, to peaceably separate themselves from the union, and that this right rested upon the principles of the revolution, which had led to the separation of the colonies from Great Britain. Later on, the acquisition under Mr. Jefferson of the Louisiana purchase, as it is commonly called, was denounced with surpassing bitterness, and the admission into the Union of that part of it which we now know as the State of Louisiana was violently opposed.

Congress Indorsed Secession Doctrine

Josiah Quincey, a distinguished representative in Congress from Massachusetts, said in 1811: "If this bill passes, it is my deliberate opinion that it is virtually a dissolution of this Union; that it will free the States from their moral obligations, and, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some definitely to prepare for a separation—amicably if they can; violently if they must."

Mr. Poindexter, a Southern man, and a delegate from the Mississippi Territory, excepted to the utterances of the distinguished Northern statesmen, and called him to order. His point of order was sustained by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who ruled that discussion of the dissolution of the Union was out of order. From this decision of the Speaker an appeal was taken to the House, and he was overruled. Here was an open avowal in the House of Representatives by a Northern statesman of the right of secession ,and a decision by the House that it was a proper and lawful matter for legislative discussion, and that it could not be ruled out upon a point of order.

Confederate Convention in Connecticut

In 1814 a convention was assembled at the city of Hartford, consisting of delegates elected by the legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and attended also by representatives from the States of New Hampshire and Vermont. It was convened for the purpose of taking into consideration grievances under which these States were resting, growing out of the war with Great Britain. It has been commonly understood that the chief subject of their consultation was the withdrawal of those States from the Union. While they did not decide at that time to withdraw from the Union, they very cleary indicated their opinion to be that the right to withdraw existed in the States. They said: "If the Union be destined to dissolution by reason of the multiplied abuses of bad administration, it should, if possible, be the work of peaceable times and deliberate consent. Some new form of confederacy should be substituted among those States which shall intend to maintain a Federal relation to each other. Events may prove that the causes of our calamities are deep and permanent. They may be found to proceed not merely from the blindness of prejudice, pride of opinion, violence of party spirit, or the confusion of the times, but they may be traced to implacable combinations of individuals or of States to monopolize power and office, and to trample without remorse upon the rights and interests of commercial sections of the Union. Whenever it shall appear that the causes are radical and permanent, a separation by equitable arrangement wil be preferable to an alliance by constraint among nominal friends, but real enemies."

In 1844 and 1845 the proposition looking to the annexation of Texas, and its admission as a State in the Union, was violently opposed, and attended by threats from the New England States of a dissolution of the Union. In 1844 a resolution was adopted by the legislature of Massachusetts that "the commonwealth of Massachusetts, faithful to the compact between the people of the United States, according to the plain meaning and intent in which it was understood by them, is sincerely anxious for its preservation; but that it is determined, as it doubts not the other States are, to submit to undelegated powers in no body of men on earth." It further declared that "the project of the annexation of Texas, unless arrested on the threshold, may tend to drive these States into a dissolution of the Union." On February 11, 1845, the legislature of Massachusetts sent to the Congress of the United States, a series of resolutions on the same subject, in one of which it was declared that "as the powers of legislation granted in the constitution of the United States to Congress do not embrace a case of the admission of a foreign State or foreign territory by legislation

into the Union, such an act of admission would have no binding force whatever on the people of Massachusetts." Here is an express declaration by the great State of Massachusetts that the constitution of the United States was but a compact, that the government created by it was one of delegated powers only, and that if the government should insist upon exercising powers not delegated, its acts would have no binding force on the State. It is the doctrine of nullification pure and simple, combined with the suggestion that the exercise of such undelegated powers might drive the State into a dissolution of the Union.

The settlers on the Mississippi River and its tributaries prior to the Louisiana purchase were greatly harrassed and vexed in getting their products to market, by reason of the oppressive restrictions imposed by the Spaniards, who controlled its outlet. In a remonstrance presented by them to Congress regardin g their troubles they declared: "If Congress refuses us effectual protection, if it forsakes us, we will adopt the measures which our safety requires, even if they endanger the peace of the Union and our connection with the other States. No protection, no allegiance."

Clash of the Two Theories

It will be seen from what I have said that the right of a State to secede had been advocated only by those of the North as well as those of the South, from the very foundation of the Union. In the beginning the proposition that the constitution was but a compact between the States from which they might withdraw whenever in their judgment their interests made it proper to do so was in no sense sectional. Later on the doctrine was advanced that the effect of the constitution was to bind the States together in an indissoluble union, and thereby create a nation which was dominant and supreme. The ablest men in public life arrayed themselves on the respective sides of this proposition. Calhoun on the one hand and Webster on the other may be accepted as the greatest champions of the opposing theories. . . . In his early career Calhoun had believed in and advocated the doctrine of the protective tariff, but some years later became a great champion of the contrary theory. Webster began by avowing his belief in the fallacy of the protective tariff, and ended by becoming one of its ablest advocates. The change of conviction on this great question in the minds of these statesmen was no doubt insensibly occasioned by their commercial and industrial environments. . . . Though political rivals, they were personal friends, and in his obituary address upon the death of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster said of him: "There was nothing groveling or low or meanly selfish that came near the head or the heart of Mr. Calhoun."

The discussion was regarded as a legitimate struggle by the opposing forces to secure the acceptance of the theory of constitutional interpretation for which they respectively contended. But thoughtful men all along perceived that if both sides persisted, if neither would yield, if no middle ground could be found upon which both could stand, the time would surely come when the strife for mastery would find its settlement in another field than that of discussion and debate. Unfortunately for us, the institution of slavery had firmly established itself in the South and had grown and expanded as the country grew. It had come down to us by inheritance, and there seemed nothing left for us save to follow the path which we had trod from the beginning, and eliminate as best we could as many as possible of the evils which we all recognized as inseparable from it. If the institution of slavery was accompanied by the suggestion of moral wrong, the States of the North were no more blameless than we; for, aside from the fact that in the early days their inhabitants were themselves owners of slaves, and had parted with them only when they ceased to be a profitable investment, and then by sale for the best price to be had, the very constitution which they helped us to frame declared it to be lawful, and provided safeguards designed to prevent its destruction. The thousands of sturdy immigrants who flocked to our shores, being white men and unaccustomed to the institution of slavery, naturally swerved from the South and swelled the population of the States and widespreading territories of the North. From time to time efforts were vainly made to preserve by compromise to some extent at least the balance of power between the slave States of the South and the free States of the North. "The irrepressible conflict," as Mr. Seward called it, soon began to manifest itself in earnest. The bloody strife in Kansas; the John Brown raid in Virginia, which, if those who planned it were sane, was the most infamous crime of the century; the triumph at the presidential election in 1860 of the Republican party, which had been born but a few years previous, made it plain to all that a supreme crisis had come upon us. Intense and wild excitement swept like a storm over the land. Mr. Lincoln and his adherents protested in vain that, the institution of slavery being lawful under the constitution, no war would be made upon it by his administration, and that the right of the people of the South would in all respects be preserved inviolate. But this could not outweigh the famous and portentous declaration of this great leader, that the Union could not survive half slave and half free.

The leaders of the Southern States were convinced that the state of affairs could no longer be tolerated. Conventions were called in all of them, when they resolved that

withdrawal from the Union was the only remedy which could put an end to the strife and secure that peace and quiet so essential to their prosperity and safety. The Southern States, one by one, passed ordinances of secession, and solemnly declared that they were absolved from all further allegiance to the United States. The New York Tribune (then as now one of the ablest and most potential Republican journals) declared that "if the cotton States wished to withdraw from the Union they should be allowed to do so;" that "any attempt to compel them to remain, by force, would be contrary to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and to the fundamental ideas upon which human liberty is based;" and that "if the Declaration of Independence justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of subjects in 1776, it was not seen why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Union in 1861."

Secession Not Treason

Let it be remembered and graven on the hearts of our children's children, even unto the end of time, that these ordinances of secession were not enacted in pursuance of a theory, then invented and contrived, as a cloak behind which to conceal rebellion and treason, but that they merely enunciated a doctrine which had been boldly and openly declared to be warranted by the true construction of our constitution from the moment of its promulgation, more than seventy years before. There was no treason or disloyalty in the minds and hearts of our people, nor did they essay the severance of the ties which had so long bound them to the Union without just appreciation of the solemnity of their deed. Not only this, but for many reasons they contemplated the rupture with supreme sadness and regret. They had grown up under the old flag, and had been taught to revere it as the symbol of a great and free and generous government. The policies of that government under which it had achieved a growth and prosperity unparalleled in all history, had been almost wholly shaped by Southern statesmen from the beginning. The immortal leader in the war of the revolution, whose matchless powers and masterful nature had made our freedom from British tyranny possible, was a Southern man. His was the controlling spirit in the convention which had framed the constitution, and his influence, more than that of all others, had secured its ratification by the States. He became its first President, and under his administration was laid out the course by which the ship of state had sailed its maiden voyage.

Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, and Taylor, all Southern men, were afterwards elevated to the Presidency. Jefferson, as every schoolbody knows, was

the author of the immortal Dleclaration of Independence. Under his administration was negotiated the Louisiana purchase, by which we acquired from France that imperial domain embracing the entire States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, part of the States of Minnesota, Kansas, Clorado, Montana, Wyoming, Louisiana, all of the Indian Territory, and part of the Oklahoma Territory.

Madison, who did so much to explain and popularize its provisions, has been frequently called the father of the constitution. Under his administration the war of 1812 was fought, in which we achieved such glory upon the seas , and which forever secured our shipping and seamen from the interference of foreign powers.

Monroe promulgated the doctrine which bears his honored name, which has been accepted as a part of international law, and which warned all nations that they would not be allowed to make further acquisitions upon or intermeddle in any manner whatsoever with, the affairs of the American continent. The wisdom and beneficent purpose of the Monroe doctrine is such that it has become one of our fundamental traditions, to be maintained and enforced at all times, at any cost, whether of blood or treasure. Under his administration was negotiated the cession of the entire Floridas, covering 69,749 square miles, which embraced the present State of Florida and small parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

Under the administration of President Tyler was negotiated the treaty by which Texas, with 376,931 square miles, was admitted as a State of the Union.

Under the administration of President Polk was fought the Mexican War, which added fresh luster to our arms. The great leaders of our forces in that war were Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor, both Southern men.

President Polk also negotiated the treaty with Mexico, by which we acquired that immense domain which embraces California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming. He also negotiated the treaty with Great Britain by which our title was confirmed to that section of our country, including the States of Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and parts of Montana and Wyoming.

Although Van Buren, Pierce, and Buchanan were Northern men, the policies of their administrations were along the lines which had been laid out by the great Southern Presidents who had preceded them.

The illustrious expounder of the constitution, whose fame as jurist has spread to the uttermost parts of the civilized world, was John Marshall, of Virginia, who for thirty-four years presided as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The people of the South contemplated with lofty pride the greatness and glory to which the republic had attained under the leadership and guidance of their statesmen. It was with profound regret that they reached the conclusion that a just regard for their peace and safety demanded of them a severance of their relation with the Union. . . . In those ominous and storm-charged days that ushered in the tremendous struggle between the States, the passages between the contending sections on the floor of Congress reflected the intensity of the times. Replying to the exultant declaration of Senator Seward, of New York, that the power had departed from the South, that the scepter was now taken from her hands, and that henceforth the great North would grasp the power of government, Senator Hammond thus eloquently summed up the truth of history:

"Sir: What the Senator says is true. The power has passed from our hands into yours. But do not forget it, it cannot be forgotten, it is written upon the brightest pages of history, that we, the slaveholders of the South, took our country in her infancy, and after ruling her for sixty years out of seventy years of her existence, we return her to you without a spot upon her honor, matchless in her splendor, incalculable in her power, the pride and admiration of the world. Time will show what you will do with her, but no time can dim our glory or diminish your responsibility."

Our love for the institutions our ancestors had aided in founding, and under which we had met with so much prosperity, was made manifest by the form of government which was immediately provided for the Confederate States of America. The Confederate constitution, with few amendments, was the same as that of the United States. The administrative features of the new government were practically the same as those of the old. No thought of dictatorship or military supremacy on the one hand, or of lawlessness on the other, entered the minds of any. True to the principles of the revolution and of the Declaration of Independence, we provided safeguards for personal liberty and local self-government.

During the whole of the long strife, and amidst hardship and privation almost indescribable, law and order were everywhere maintained. The legislatures of the States assembled and enacted such laws as were from time to time deemed necessary; courts of justice were opened for the enforcement and maintenance of the rights of person and property.

It has often been said that, having failed to settle by debate the issues which had so long been the subject of contention, the South deliberately appealed to the arbitrament of war. This is a mistaken notion of the view which

we entertained of our relations to the Union. Under that view, as I have attempted to explain, constitution was but a compact between the States which might be dissolved by them at pleasure. Having exercised the right to withdraw from the Union, which, under their interpretation of the constitution, belonged to them, the Southern States saw no necessity for appealing to the arbitrament of war. And when war came, it was not because they had invited or sought it, but because they had determined to maintain their position, which they believed had absolved them from all allegiance whatever to the United States. We contemplated no war upon the States of the North, but hoped and believed that we would be allowed to set up a government for ourselves, and that the relations between the Confederacy which we established and the United States of America would be such as should subsist between friendly nations.

I need not attempt to describe with what valor and fortitude and heroic endeavor the armies of the South maintained themselves during four weary years of strife and bloodshed. We know, and all the world admits, that the magnificent leadership of our armies and the splendid courage of our soldiers have illustrated in the sublimest manner possible the martial spirit of the American people. The twenty-two hundred battles that were fought before our cause went down; the twenty-six hundred thousand men who were needed to conquer us; the pension roll of the government, which contains the names of nearly one million beneficiaries; the beautiful cemeteries where rest the dead heroes of the Union armies; the monuments of marble and bronze erected all over the land to perpetuate the names and fame of their great captains; all these make up amemorial of the skill and prowess and unyielding courage of our people, such as the history of the ages cannot parallel. The end came as might have been expected. Our resources were so limited in comparison with those of the Northern States that only persistence on their part was needed to bring defeat and disaster to the Southern cause.

When it came we accepted the settlement as final and irrevocable, in so far as the further agitation or advocacy of the right of secession was concerned. No matter what may have been the right or wrong of the contention in 1861, we have admitted since 1865 that the Union is indissoluble, and that the allegiance of all the people of this great republic is due primarily and fully to the United States of America. But while admitting this, we do not and will never concede that the result of the great strife was a decision that our interpretation of the constitution was wrong. The force of arms may be such as to set a controversy at rest by precluding its further agitation, and that, as to the power of a State to seeede, was undoubtedly terminated

by the triumph of the Union armies, but truth is eternal and cannot be destroyed.

My purpose has simply been to present in a brief and summary manner evidence that at the beginning of our government State rights was commonly entertained, and that it was then in no sense sectional; that it had not been contrived in secret or expressed in whispers; but was openly and frankly advocated at all times and under all circumstances. The judgment of the impartial historian will never be that in standing for our interpretation of the constitution, even to the extent of maintaining it by force of arms, we made ourselves rebels or traitors.

When the present generation has passed away, and when calm and impartial inquiry is made into the cause which led up to it, I have an abiding faith that this stigma will be taken from our heroic and devoted people. No man can now be heard to impugn the loyalty of the South. There has never been a moment of time since the surrender of Appomattox when there was the slightest ground for questioning it. We knew, but for long it semed that others could not understand, that the result had been accepted by us as final and irrevocable. We knew that our destiny thenceforth was to be the same as that of our brethren of the North; and we had no ambition left save to preserve our honor untarnished, to build up the waste places, to restore law and order, to help to bind up the nation's wounds, and to contribute what we could to its greatness and grandeur. We cherished no animosity against the brave men whose armies had been triumphant, and fondly indulged the hope that the rectitude of our purpose would be recognized. But this was not to be.

The horrors of the Civil war were nothing, dreadful as they were, compared with those which came upon us during the process of reconstruction. The right of franchise was conferred upon the negroes of the Southern States, who had no preparation for its exercise, and they easily became the victims of wicked and designing men who came down upon us to consume the little substance which had escaped the ravages of war. No good purpose would be subserved by enumerating the crimes which were committed in the Southern States during that dread period, and that under the form of government. Let me say, however, that they are not justly to be attributed to the negro race. They were the work of bad white men who preyed upon the superstitions and ignorance of that race, and made it a scapegoat for their own wicked performance. It may be that under the pressure of our environments at that time some things were done by our people which had better been left undone, but when I reflect upon the enormity of our provocation, I realize that if it had not been for the pa-

tience and fortitude displayed by the veterans of the Confederate armies, which had come to them through their years of disciplines, there might, and probably would, have been such anarchy and bloodshed throughout the South as would have shocked the civilized world. We have before us the gravest social problems with which any people were ever confronted. If the negro belongs to the weaker race, so much the greater is the duty upon us of the white race, by the lessons of example, to prepare him for the proper discharge of the solemn duties of citizenship.

We must not judge the negro too hastily or too harshly, nor expect him, without that preparation which can come only from the long exercise of those duties, to measure up to the standard which we set for ourselves. If they do not understand now, they will in time, that they can have no separate foundation for happiness and prosperity from that upon which we build our own; that we must live and struggle side by side, all doing their best to work out a just solution of the problems which confront us; and that this can never be accomplished in a way which would bring the best results, except by the steady and persistent cultivation of peaceable and kindly relations.

Let us esteem ourselves fortunate that we have survived long enough to witness the total banishment of those asperities which so long existed between the different sections of our country. The mellowing influence of time has softened and cleared the vision of us all. We now see things clearly where once we could not see at all. We now know that good people are the same everywhere; that no section has a monopoly of patriotism or virtue; that our people, no matter whence they come, are flesh of one flesh and are inspired by the same lofty courage and noble purpose.

The chastening of the great war has but strengthened the American people for the work which this mighty nation must do through all the coming ages, for the advancement of civilization, and the uplifting of mankind. No human perception is keen enough to foresee the greatness and splendor which will surely come to us if we will but be true to the fundamentals of the Declaration of Independence which constitute the basis of our institutions. It is given to us, in the providence of God, to solve the question, long pondered over and debated, as to whether the people are capable of governing themselves. If those whom we intrust with official power are honest and patriotic; if they recognize that they are trustees charged with grave responsibilities, and that there can be no excess of devotion to public duty—the republic will stand. The solution of the problem rests with the people themselves, and they cannot be too vigilant and persistent in exacting from their public serv-

ants that they shall measure up to the highest standard of official life. We of the South cannot escape our just share of the responsibilities of the future, and we would not do so if we could. We are fast passing from under the cloud of suspicion and distrust which has so long cast its cruel shadow upon us. Southern men in the future may justly aspire to the highest positions of public office and trust.

Let us so conduct ourselves that we may win anew the sympathetic confidence of all the people of this great republic. Just pride in the splendid deeds of the Southern statesmen of the past should stimulate us to emulate their example. Prosperity and disorder cannot dwell together. We should, therefore, never grow weary in teaching this great and essential truth. If we would banish disorder, we must reverentially uphold the law. It is far better that wrongdoing should go unwhipped of justice through the weakness of the law than that it should be punished through the strength of lawlessness. We must educate our children. Ignorance is the everlasting foe to progress, and we should make ceaseless war upon it, if we would secure for them a fair measure of the fruits of modern enlightenment. We must not forget that calm judgment and conservative action are the surest safeguards of peace and safety, for without them we cannot expect a just observance of the rights and privileges of all.

In conclusion let me remind you that, while contending for the purity of the motives which governed our efforts to separate ourselves from the Union in 1861, we must not fail to concede to those who differed from us the same loyal and elevated purpose which controlled our action.

On public as well as private questions men have always differed, and always will differ. It was a sad misfortune that the controversies between the two sections were such that they could not be settled by peaceful methods. Like ourselves, our brethren of the North gave abundant evidence of the sincerity of their convictions by the boundless expenditure of blood and treasure which they made to save the Union. We harbor against them no feeling of animosity or resentment. The defeat which came to us was that of brave men, by brave men, and for it we reproach neither ourselves nor them. And now that it is all over I am sure that none of us would have it otherwise.

The South is far happier, and will be far greater, than it could have been if it had succeeded in separating its fortunes from those of the Northern States. Aside from the fact that the spirit of amity now diffuses its generous influence over the whole land, the Union greatly lessens the burdens of government, and enlarges the opportunities for the peaceful pursuits of private life. The flag of the na-

tion is ours. We take our place under its starry folds, and, whether for weal or woe, will follow and uphold it to the end. Let us now, standing by the graves of our sainted dead, pledge to these reunited States the same passionate devotion which the illustrious statesmen of the South in the early days gave with unstinted measure to the republic as it was established by the fathers .

"THE VICKSBURG HERALD
"A COLORED READERS PRAISE FOR MR. CATCHINGS' SPEECH

"Bovina, Miss., May 12, 1900.

"Mr. Editor:

"Were there ever braver words fell from the lips of any American statesman for more than three-quarters of a century? Is there anywhere written in all the history of this country such noble sentiments, freighted with the highest purpose of truth and justice to mankind, and especially of the whites and blacks of America? No man, let him be Democrat or Republican, black or white, who has ever said so much so rightly before. Gen. Catchings is the first statesman in this land who has said the every thing fully and truthfully. He is ripe with varied learning and experience. He is able—particularly able. May he live long to bless the country with his knowledge, experience and counsel. This is the clearest exposition yet given of the race problem. All future statesmen must follow in the wake which his intellect has made and his experience has found to be true and impregnable.

"A Colored Man."

"House of Representatives, U. S.
"Washington, D. C., March 2, 1891.

"Hon. T. C. Catchings,
"House of Representatives,

"Dear Friend and Colleague:

"The undersigned have been charged with the duty and afforded the pleasure of transmitting to you and to Hon. Lewis E. Payson, the accompanying cases of silver, as a testimonial of the regard of your fellow members of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-first Congress and of their appreciation of the valuable service rendered them by your most able presentation of their rights, constitutional and legal, in the case of the reimbursement of their embezzled salaries.

"On behalf of our associates we beg your acceptance of these tokens of esteem, with the hope that in years to

come they may serve as pleasant reminders of those with whom you were associated here.

"Sincerely yours,
C. A. Boutelle,
Benj. Butterworth,
Committee."

"Columbus, Miss., Aug. 22, 1908.

"Gen. T. C. Catchings,
"Vicksburg, Miss.

"Dear General:

"I have just returned from the mountains of North Carolina, where I met Mr. Wilcox, Division Counsel for the Seaboard Air Line, for South Carolina. In one of several conversations with Mr. Wilcox, who staid at the same place that I did, he asked me if I knew T. C. Catchings of Mississippi, and when I told him of our friendship and relations in the law department of the railway, he seemed very much gratified to meet a man who knew you so well, and one who could repeat to you a remark made to him on his yacht, by Mr. Grover Cleveland, a few months before his death. He and Mr. Cleveland were speaking of the men of the South whose ability and character entitled them to the distinction of being called great men, by so great a man as Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Cleveland said that T. C. Catchings of Mississippi was in his opinion the biggest man in the South in ability and character; and that White of Louisiana and Turner of Georgia, were, in order named, the next greatest.

It gave me such genuine pleasure to get this in ex cathedra way, that I hasten to repeat it to you with any endorsement, and with the comment that Mr. Wilcox also seemed gratified to be able to get this to you directly through me.

"Affectionately your friend,
"Z. P. Landrum. "

(Personal.)

"HON. THOMAS C. CATCHINGS
of Mississippi
"American Industries
Gallery of Tariff Reform

"Tariff reforms will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long-suffering people."—From President Cleveland's letter to Mr. Catchings, Aug 27, 1894. Executive Mansion.

Being a zealous advocate for gold, Mr. Catchings declined

to have his candidacy announced for re-election, when the policy for free silver swept over the country, and returned to Vicksburg and resumed his law practice.

"As an indication of his relations with the Democratic Administration, it is only necessary to point to the fact that Mr. Cleveland made General Catchings the vehicle through which to present his last letter to the people." Copied from Industrial American.

"The following very truthful and just tribute to General Catchings was written by Camp Clark, correspondent of the St. Louis Republic in his column on eminent men of today.

"Few names appear in the papers more favorably as members, than that of Gen. T. C. Catchings of Vicksburg, Miss. His chief characteristics are courage, coolness, fidelity, industry, affability, and persistency of purpose. He is a clear headed, clear visioned man. As a speaker he is strong, plain and unadorned. He is very helpful to young members. I am proud of his friendship. In the last Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Levees, of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and member of the Committee on Rules. In the last capacity he was speaker Crisp's right hand man on the floor and the participant in many exciting performances. Nothing short of an earthquake would perturb him." The Greenville Times, Miss., April 15, 1896.

CHILDREN OF JOHN R. BAIRD AND N. C. CATCHINGS

Twin sons of J. R. and N. C. Baird, born Oct. 22, 1868; one of the twins died Oct. 22nd and the other Oct. 23, 1868, buried in the cemetery at Brandon, Miss., Dr. H. C. McLaurin's lot.

352. Thomas Catchings Baird (350), b. in Sunflower Co., Miss., Aug. 4, 1872, d. March 8, 1916, interred in Friendship Cemetery, Columbus, Miss., by Rev. W. S. Slack, and from St. Paul's church. He was educated at home by his mother, then one year by a private tutor and a private governess, also one year. Sept. 2, 1887, he entered the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., where he spent four years, graduating in June, 1891. He received the speakership medal. He studied law at Yale in the winter of 1891-1892, and took one year in medicine at Sewanee, Tenn., graduating from the Atlanta Medical College in 1896. In 1898 he enlisted in the Ben Humphries Rifles, Greenwood, Miss., and remained with this company a month at Jackson, Miss., was then appointed second lieutenant Company D, Capt. Taylor, Fifth U. S. Inf., Colonel Sargeant's regiment. On leaving America for Cuba, he was detailed by Col. Sergeant as Assistant Surgeon, and was very expert in treating yellow fever and other diseases in Cuba. He was baptized and confirmed by Rt. Rev. W. M. Green, in 1881, in St. Paul's Church, Johnsonville, Miss. On

MRS. JNO. R. BAIRD
(Nee Nannie Clendinen Catchings)
(Taken in Oxford, Miss., about 1886)

Oct. 4, 1900, he married Miss Elvira Greenwood Terrell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Terrell, Quincy, Miss., a tall, stately, handsome blonde. Rev. Arthur Price of St. Paul's Church, Aberdeen, Miss., performed the ceremony.

An assembly of relatives, the elaborate decorations of flowers and evergreens, the delicious refreshments, music, etc., made this a most elegant home wedding. T. C. Baird and bride left for New York, where they spent a month, and visited other points of interest.

The brightness of his intellect, and his literary acquirements were wonderful. He was lieutenant in the Corps Cadets while in the first class. He was a lovely, fascinating boy and man, binding others to him in lasting friendship, by his unexcelled charm of manner. His musical talents were unusual, with a rich, melodious voice, played his own accompaniments often upon the piano, and was skilled upon the guitar. A main attraction was his fine accomplishment as a reader, and others circled around him to listen to his exquisite rendition of select books. Dickens and Kipling were two of his favorite authors, and in reading he portrayed the perfect accent of the different characters, thus adding to the interest of them.

Much pleasure was derived by him, family and friends, by lovely trips upon the Sunflower River and lakes in his motorboat, and upon fishing excursions. He was also fond of hunting parties, for wild game.

From infancy he was a pet of his grandfather Catchings, who delighted in his rare intellect and enjoyable companionship as a child. They took long walks together, read each to the other and engaged in conversation upon varied subject. T. C. B. was also accomplished in the ball room and danced elegantly—a polished gentleman. "Requiescat in pace," dear one.

Those who sang in the choir, at the funeral of Dr. T. C. Baird were Mrs. Anna Richards Woodward, Mrs. Wm. Bradley; Mrs. Jos. Peacher, Miss Margarett Rhett; Messrs. Davis Patty and Ira S. Gaston. The songs were "Lead Kindly Light," and "Nunc Dimitis." Organist was Mrs. Rosalie Rhett. The pallbearers were, Messrs. Wiley Banks, Reuben Banks, James Carr, Jr., Rupert Richards, Cary Cocke, Jack Morgan. Drs. Dean and Wm. Richards. The flower committee were Misses Anna Banks, Winona Poindexter, Crawford and Mrs. Wm. E. Richards. Many elaborate and tastefully arranged floral tributes were sent by friends and relatives. The casket and grave were so heaped with them, that several were placed upon the graves of his mother and little son, Thomas. Dr. T. C. Baird was of the Anglo-Saxon type, with fair skin, grey-blue eyes and auburn hair; curly waves. His eyes had a merry, intelligent twinkle.

"OBITUARY. MARCH 12, 1916

"The funeral of Dr. Thomas Catchings Baird was held from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

"Dr. Baird, the eldest son of John R. Baird and Nancy Clendinen Catchings his, wife, was born August 4, 1872, in Sunflower Co. He was a man of unusual intellect and brilliant accomplishments. Dr. Baird was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute in 1891, and afterwards took a law course at Yale University. Later he took one year at the medical college of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and graduated with honors from the Atlanta Medical College, continuing in New York City in a post graduate course on the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, was also an interne in a large hospital in New York.

"Dr. Baird was an officer in the Spanish-American War, and served in the medical corps under Gen. Wood. After this war, he continued the practice of the medical profession at Baird, Miss., his home. He was married to Miss Elvira Greenwood Terrell of Quincy, Miss., Oct. 4, 1900.

He was esteemed and loved by all who knew him for his sterling integrity and charming personality.

After a lingering illness, he died March 8, 1916.

"His father, a brother, wife and three daughters survive him.

"From The Commercial, Columbus, Miss."

LINES ENCLOSED IN A LETTER TO HER SON JAMES C. BAIRD, BY HIS MOTHER, NANNIE C. BAIRD, 1889, WHILE AT SCHOOL IN OXFORD, MISS., AT MRS. C. A. LANCASTER'S

"Jesus, tender Shepherd, hear me,
Bless Thy little lamb tonight,
Thro' the darkness, be thou near me,
Watch my sleep till morning light.

All this day, thy hand has led me,
And I thank thee for thy care,
Thou hast clothed me, fed and warmed me,
Listen to my evening prayer.

Let my sins be all forgiven,
Bless the friends I love so well,
Take me when I die to Heaven,
Happy there with thee to dwell."

353. James Catchings Baird (350), b. November 12, 1877, in his father's home, Sunflower County, Miss., on the site of J. C. Baird's present home, "Riverview." He was educated at Mrs. C. A. Lancaster's School, Oxford, Miss., having previously gone one year to a governess, Miss Mattie Blount

of Clinton, Miss., and to a private tutor, Mr. R. E. L. Tullis, of St. Joseph's, La. His brother, T. C. Baird, also was taught by these at the same time in a room in their parent's home, Johnsonville, Miss.

J. C. Baird entered the private school of Mrs. C. A. Lancaster in Oxford, Miss., in the fall of 1885, his mother boarding in the school with him, which was known as the "Warren Academy." In 1888 and 1889 his aunt, Mrs. Torrey, boarded with him, also his grandmother, Mrs. Catchings. In 1890 he attended the school in Greenville, Miss., of Mr. Bass, his mother boarding in the town with him. The two succeeding years he spent at Mrs. Lancaster's school in Oxford. When 16 years of age he attended the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, one year, and three years at the V. M. I., Lexington, Va., graduating June 26, 1897, as valedictorian of his class. He was president of the Dialectic Society and received the speakership medal. During the same summer he took a course in bookkeeping at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Was a tall, stout, muscular boy, and handsome, with pleasing address. He was baptized by Rt. Rev. W. M. Green in 1881 in St. Paul's church, Johnsonville, and confirmed by Rt. Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, in 1890, in St. Peter's Church, Oxford, Miss. On July 30, 1902, he m. Miss Mary Elizabeth Long, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Long, of Memphis, Tenn., in St. Mary's Cathedral. Bishop Thos. F. Gailor officiated, assisted by Rev. Chas. Craik Morris. After a reception and lovely refreshments at the residence, Mr. and Mrs. Baird left for a trip to New Orleans. She is a beautiful woman, full of life and ambitious. Her hair, eyes and complexion are indescribably lovely. He has since manhood been a large, successful planter. Home, Baird, Miss.

CHILDREN OF T. C. BAIRD AND E. G. TERRELL

354. Dorothy Terrell Baird, (352), b. at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Baird, at Baird, Miss.

Dorothy Terrell Baird was confirmed in St. Paul's Church, Columbus, Miss., by Rt. Rev. T. D. Bratton, on April 15, 1915. Was presented by Rev. Wm. S. Slack, the rector. She has held in the arms of her cousin, Miss Anna J. Long, when baptized, and toyed with the gold watch chain around her cousin's neck, baptized by Rev. Chas. Hinton, rector of the Church of the Nativity, Greenwood, Miss., in the home of her grandparents, at Baird, Feb., 1902. Sponsors, Mrs. Mary Long Baird, Mrs. Lilla Franklin Pratt, Miss Anita Terrell, and James Baird, Sr. She was educated at the Industrial Institute and College, Columbus, Miss., and Sophie Newcombe College, New Orleans, La., 1918-1919. Has a bright intellect and is literary; a fine musician, a charming girl; graduated from Sophie Newcombe, June 8, 1921.

355. Nancy Clendinen Baird (352), b. at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Baird, Baird, Miss. She was baptized by Bishop T. D. Bratton in St. Pauls Chapel, Baird, Miss., Dec. 11, 1903. Sponsors, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Catchings and Miss Beverly Price. She was confirmed by Rt. Rev. T. D. Bratton, April 15, 1915, in St. Paul's Church, Columbus, Miss., and was presented by Rev. Wm. S. Slack, the rector. She is very beautiful and popular; affectionate and demonstrative to friends and relatives. At her baptism, when Bishop Bratton signed her with the sign of the cross she laid her head upon his shoulder. She and sister, when little girls, were expert horseback riders. Their grandfather Baird gave them a pony he called Orlando, after Mr. Crittendon, of Greenville, from whom he bought it. She graduated from Stephen D. Lee High School, Columbus, Miss., May 22, 1920 and entered the I. I. College that city the same year. Her mother's home is in Columbus.

356. Thomas Catchings Baird, Jr. (352), b. Nov. 19, 1905, in the home of his parents, Baird, Miss., baptized by Arch-Deacon R. E. L. Craig in their home. Sponsors, his uncle Harry Terrell and his great-uncle Jos. B. Baird and wife, Sue E. Baird. He d. May 26, 1911, in the home of his grandparents, at Baird. Buried in Columbus, Miss., in the family lot, Friendship Cemetery. Pallbearers, J. W. Carr, Henry Sherrod, Leighton Lide and Reuben O. Banks. A few days before little Thomas died he gathered a handful of lilies and placed them on the table at his plate at supper. Since then we associate him with these beautiful flowers. He was over four feet in height and had a faultless figure, hands and feet. His grandmother Baird had begun to teach him to spell and read. He was remarkably quick and intelligent, full of affection and love for all. He bore himself like a little prince.

The ladies of the choir who sang at the funeral of T. C. Baird, Jr., in St. Paul's Church, Columbus, Miss., were Miss Carolyn Hamilton and Mesdames Mayo and Annie Richards Woodward. Rev. Dr. W. E. Dakin conducted the services in the church and at the grave. Mr. Ed. Hopkins handed the first dirt to be thrown into the grave to Mr. Dakin. The ladies who adjusted the floral tributes upon the grave were Mrs. A. B. Woodward, Misses Beverly Price, Lyda Carr, Anna Banks and Augusta Sykes. After his death his father would sing one of his favorite songs, "Goodbye" when tears would roll down his cheeks.

357. Anna Hamilton Baird (352), b. at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Terrell, West Point, Miss., baptized by Arch-deacon R. L. Craig in the parlor of her parents, in Baird, Miss. Sponsors, her great uncle, Wm. B. Hamilton; cousins, Miss Lucy Young and Miss Anna J. Long. Her mind is wonderful and unusual in quick concep-

tions and is remarkable in music. Having been born on "St. Patrick's Day, in the morning," her father often called her "Colleen Baun." She attends the schools in Columbus, Miss.

CHILDREN OF J. C. BAIRD AND M. E. LONG

358. John Rupert Baird, II (353), b. June 28, 1903, Sunday, 9:39 A. M., at Riverview, Sunflower Co., his father's home, near Baird, Miss., and was baptized January 3, 1904, by Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, at the home of his grandparents in Memphis, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Long. Sponsors, Capt. W. R. Dashiell, Gen. T. C. Catchings, Misses Susie and Anna J. Long. He was confirmed Jan. 25, 1916, by Rt. Rev. T. D. Bratton in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Indianola, Miss.; was presented by Rev. Wm. D. Bratton, the rector, son of the Bishop.

359. James Catchings Baird, Jr. (353), b. 9:15 A. M., Sept. 12, 1904, at Riverview, near Baird, the home of his parents, baptized by Archdeacon R. E. L. Craig, May 24, 1905, in the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Baird, Baird, Miss. Sponsors, A. Hamilton Long, Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Baird, Mrs. M. C. Torrey. He was confirmed 25th January, 1916, by Rt. Rev. T. D. Bratton, in St. Stephens Episcopal Church, Indianola, Miss. Presented by Rev. Wm. D. Bratton for confirmation.

360. Henry Long Baird (353), b. at Riverview, the home of his parents, near Baird, Nov. 30, 1906; baptized by Rt. Rev. T. D. Bratton, at Riverview, Dec. 20, 1908. Sponsors, J. W. Eldridge, W. B. Hamilton, Misses Anita Terrell and Annie Baird. H. L. Baird was confirmed June 8, 1919, in St. Stephens Church, Indianola, by Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Green, and was presented by Rev. L. H. G. Williams, the rector. Henry won the gold medal at a manual of arms contest at the Greenville Military Academy in 1918. An army officer drilled the students. In 1919 he was line sergeant at Culver Military Academy and graduated as a Woodcrafter, after receiving all medals. In the autumn of 1919, he was left guide for Co. B. at the G. M. Academy, Greenville, Miss.

J. R. Baird, J. C. Baird and H. L. Baird were educated by governesses at home for five years before entering the Greenville Military Academy, Sept., 1915, and have attended the summer school at Culver, Indiana, beginning in 1916, as Woodcrafters. In 1918, J. R. Baird went into the Cavalry there. In 1919 he rode as bugler, just behind the officers at dress parade, graduated May 28, 1920, G. M. A.

J. C. Baird also graduated as a Woodcrafter at Culver in 1919, and was top sergeant. At the G. M. A., in Greenville, Miss., Sept., 1919, he was made second lieutenant of Co. A. In 1918, J. C. Baird was editor of the Tiro, a paper published by the students, and was vice-president of his class

at G. M. A.; is president of his class in 1919. Valedictorian, May 28, 1920, G. M. A.

In 1919 J. R. Baird was captain of Co. B. at G. M. A.; is an expert on the football team. Mrs. Emily Love Jones, of Memphis, Tenn., was their first governess and for three years. Miss Irene Holloway, of Oxford, succeeded her for two years, and Miss Dorothy Nield, of Vicksburg, for one year.

J. R., J. C., and H. L. Baird were at Culver, 1920, the fifth summer. J. R. Baird was 2nd Lt. Cavalry, J. C. Baird was in the artillery, and Henry was Quartermaster Sergeant as a Woodcrafter. Sept., 1920, J. R. and J. C. Baird entered the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., and Henry entered "Baylor's School," Chattanooga, Tenn., military. Made an Eagle Scout, 1921. Dr. Baylor is a Virginian and a graduate from the University of Virginia.

CULVER CATALOGUE 1920

Winners of Medals and Honors

Page 20. "Jno. Rupert Baird, winner of 125 to 135 lbs. class wrestling." Was made corporal June, 1921, of the fourth class of V. M. I.

Page 28. "James Catchings Baird, distinguished cadet."

"Aunt Hester," a greatly honored and revered servant of their mother's family, was their nurse and "black mammy" (and of the Long family) faithful and true 'till her death in Boston, Mass., where she was nurse for the children of Mrs. Maj. Gen. B. B. Buck (nee Susie A. Long, sister of Mrs. J. C. Baird.) She was interred in Memphis, Tenn., with all of the family of Mr. Long present at the burial.

"Riverview," the home of the boys' parents, is on the Sunflower River, and they enjoy boating, swimming and fishing; also hunting, ball playing, etc. Rupert's pony "Peter Pan" was given him by his grandfather Baird.

CHILDREN OF T. C. CATCHINGS AND F. O. SHEARER

361. Thomas Catchings, Jr. (351), b. March 6, 1871, in Raymond, Miss., in the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Shearer, d. July 28, 1898, at Pablo Beach, 20 miles from Jacksonville, Florida, to which resort he had gone on a sick leave. He ranked as Captain on General A. S. Burt's staff in the Spanish-American war, and was chief of commissaries, acting as paymaster. A military escort followed his remains to the train and in the procession his horse was led. He is interred in the city cemetery of Vicksburg. Services were conducted in Holy Trinity Church and at the grave by Rev. Dr. Henry Sansom. The church choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Abide With Me." The pall-bearers were, his playmates when a child, Percy Cowan, E. C. Carroll, Jr., W. A. Luckett, Alex. Fitzhugh, Harris Dickson, L. M. Nicholson, Walton Floweree and A. G. Rus-

sell. The casket and grave were covered with lovely floral tributes from friends. Amidst these lay his sword, belt, cap and spurs, all that remained to remind loved ones of his late occupation. He was educated at Bellevue High School, near Lynchburg, Va., Rev. Dr. Abbott, principal; St. John's Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., and at the University of Virginia. He studied law, but was for several years with the U. S. Geological Survey, in the different States. He was universally informed and read German and French as readily as English. He was baptized in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Brandon, Miss., by Rev. Duncan C. Green, in 1871, son of Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Green. His disposition was affectionate and generous. Physically he was very handsome. Grief-stricken hearts mourned his early death. His brigade was in Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Seventh Army Corps.

"THE FLORIDA TIMES UNION & CITIZEN, JULY 29, 1898

"* * * Capt. T. C. Catchings of the staff of Gen. A. S. Burt, Commanding the First Division, died at Pablo Beach yesterday morning after an illness of two weeks. * * * The remains will be sent this morning to his former home at Vicksburg, Miss. Captain Catchings was appointed chief commissary on General Burt's staff from civil life. He was a great favorite among his fellow officers, who deeply deplore his untimely death."

"THE METROPOLIS, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., JULY 29, 1898. FRIDAY

" * * * The remains of Capt. T. C. Catchings, chief quartermaster on General Burt's staff, and of the First Brigade, who died at Pablo Beach yesterday morning, were shipped to Vicksburg, Miss., this morning at 7:30 o'clock. The body was escorted to the depot by General Burt and his staff, who were mounted, and also by Company F, Second Illinois Regt. The dead officer's horse was led in the procession and the scene was a very touching one. Hon. T. C. Catchings, father of the deceased, arrived in the city yesterday, shortly after his son's death and accompanied the remains to Vicksburg, today."

"THE SUNFLOWER TOCSIN, MISS., AUG. 4, 1898

"* * * T. C. Catchings was among the first who responded to his country's call. His death while awaiting for active service was not less glorious than that of the soldier who died on the batlefield. * * * We honor his memory."

"THE PROGRESS, CLEVELAND, MISS., JULY 28, 1898

"The many friends of Hon. T. C. Catchings in this vicinity greatly sympathize with him in the loss of his son, the gallant Captain T. C. Catchings. The father is now serving

his country in the halls of Congress and the son died that noblest of all deaths, as a soldier in the service of his country."

"VICKSBURG HERALD. 1898, AUG. 1

"Capt. T. C. Catchings was quite sick more than a month ago, but had recovered and returned to his duty. Still weak, certain services under the hot sun overtaxed his strength and brought on a return of illness. He obtained a short sick leave, and went to a quiet resort 20 miles from Jacksonville, Fla., ten days before his death. During this period his letters to his father and mother gave no occasion whatever for apprehension. Sergeant McKnight, an experienced physician was with Capt. Catchings during his entire illness. He was attended and prescribed for before leaving camp by Surgeon Lee, of Gen. Lee's staff, a classmate at the University of Va. of Mr. Oliver Catchings, brother of Capt. Catchings, and a grandson of Gen. R. E. Lee. There was with him also his official clerk and friend, Mr. Willis Bolls. Excellent attention and the tone of letters from himself and Mr. Bolls, prevented his father and mother from alarm or concern. Mrs. Catchings, his mother, was at Narragansett Pier for her health when the sorrowful news reached her.

"Mr. Catchings, who left here on Tuesday last, arrived at Jacksonville on Wednesday night. He expected to meet his son there, as his leave expired on that day. Meeting Gen. Lee the next morning he told him of the object of his visit, and that he would ask an extension of his son's leave. After receiving the kindest assurances on this point, Mr. Catchings went to get a carriage to drive out to camp, before train time for the place where his son was sick. Gen. Lee, having heard in the meantime that he had died, overtook Mr. Catchings, and prepared him for the worst. Upon reaching the headquarters of Gen. Burt, to whose military family Capt. Catchings belonged, his father learned that he had died that morning. The General and his staff accompanied him to the place of his son's death, rendering all the assistance and comfort that sympathy and the fondest regard for their companion could suggest. They, with a number of the officers of the Second Mississippi, and a detail of 150 men, formed a guard of honor to the train, when Mr. Catchings started on his journey home with all that was mortal of his deceased son.

On the last morning of his life, Capt. Catchings was so well that his friend and attendant, Mr. Bolls, had no hesitancy in leaving him to go to Jacksonville for the day. Visiting him shortly after 8 A. M., Dr. McKnight found his patient doing well and cheerful. Giving him a glass of water, there was a gasping sound, and then death from heart failure, which came suddenly and unheralded."

" * * * Few families have experienced a more severe affliction than that which befell General Catchings and his wife in the comparatively sudden and almost entirely unexpected death of their oldest son, who was an admirable young man, full of high hopes and worthy ambition and with a bright future before him. * * * The bell at the Court House and those of several engine houses were solemnly tolled in respect to the deceased young man. * * *Mrs. Catchings, mother of the deceased and her son, Oliver, arrived on the A. & V. train in time for the funeral. Mrs. Torrey of Sunflower Co., a sister of Gen. Catchings; Mrs. James Baird and Lieutenant Catchings Baird of the 5th U. S. Volunteers were also in attendance.

"The Vicksburg Evening Post, Aug. 1, 1898."

"The Bolivar Democrat, Miss.," "The Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss.," "The Delta Flag, of Greenwood, Miss.," "The Washington Post of Washington, D. C.," "The Boston, Mass.," and other northern papers; "The Daily Democrat, Natchez, Miss.," "The Vicksburg Dispatch," "The Greenville Times," and others gave beautiful notices of sympathy in the death of Capt. T. C. Catchings. He was apointed by President McKinley as paymaster with the rank of Captain and assigned to duty under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee at Jacksonville, Fla."

T. C. Catchings, Jr., was a perfect blonde, with fair complexion, strong, intellectual gray eyes and auburn hair. He was a very beautiful child, with long curls. At three, these were cut. When the nurse took him to walk, he exclaimed to those he met, "I am three years old today," and pointed to his short hair as an indication of this advanced age; had a host of friends always.

362. Oliver Whitehead Catchings (351), b. in Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 20, 1872, d. June 14, 1916, interred in city cemetery, Vicksburg. Rev. Dr. Johns, of Holy Trinity Church, officiated in the church and at the grave. He was educated in the public schools, Washington, D. C., St. Johns Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., and the University of Virginia. He was captain of the football team at the University, an honor then valued by the students. He graduated in law from the University, and practiced his profession first in Washington, D. C., and afterwards in Vicksburg, with his father. He was baptized in infancy in Vicksburg by Bishop Adams and was confirmed in Alexandria, while a student there. When about four years of age, Judge Wiley P. Harris of Jackson, Miss., laid his hands upon the head of O. W. Catchings and remarked "This boy will make a great man." He married on April 28, 1898, Miss Grayson Maupin Wendling, in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Wendling, Washington, D. C., ceremony by Bishop Adams, of Easton, Md. Bishop Adams was assisted

by Rev. Dr. Aspinwall, of St. Thomas' Church. Dr. Wm. P. Tucker was best man. The ushers were Dr. Robert French Mason, Dr. Louis Green, of Washington, Chas. Matthew, of West Virginia, and Murry Dill, of Richmond, Va., at their marriage.

They took a bridal trip north. He was six feet tall and handsome; a blonde with rich auburn hair; had a strong mind and character and was highly educated. In 1900 he opened an office in Vicksburg with his father. He was appointed Circuit Judge in 1905, but resigned after one year's service. Mrs. O. W. Catchings is tall, very straight, with a beautiful face, hair, eyes, and teeth and is unusually intellectual; very elegant, and has many close, devoted frnends.

368. Their daughter, Josephine Elizabeth Catchings (**362**), b. at Maplehurst, Charlestown, West Virginia, the summer home of her maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Wendling; was baptized in infancy by Rev. Dr. Nowell Logan, in Holy Trinity Church, Vicksburg. She smiled and patted his cheeks after he baptized her and kissed him. Educated in the private school of Miss Laura Raworth, Vicksburg; received a medal each year—was taught at night by her grandfather Catchings. She graduated from All Saints College, Vicksburg, Miss., the National Cathedral School, Mt. Albans, in Washington, D. C., and Sweetbriar College, Va. She is exceedingly handsome and popular, and is the idol of the family, specially her grandfather Catchings. She adheres to her baby name of "Bompoo" for him, and "Wanee" for her grandmother.

"A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JUDGE O. W. CATCHINGS

By the Vicksburg Bar Association

After a comparatively brief career, O. W. Catchings has yielded to the inevitable and passed away. He died at the age of forty-four, held in universal respect and esteem, both as a lawyer and a citizen. He was a native of Vicksburg, a graduate both in the literary and law departments of the University of Virginia. Residing in Washington City for a short period after completing his education, he returned at an early date to his native state and city to practice his profession, and for many years he was a leader of the bar and an ornament to his profession. He was not only a splendid lawyer, at all times living up to the ethics of his profession, but he was a manly man, inherently honest, and always displayed the courage of his convictions. A descendant from a long line of highly cultivated ancestors, his extensive information was acquired from a gentle parentage, by early environment and diligent application under favorable opportunities. He was a forceful advocate, a painstaking, zeal-

ous counsellor and a resourceful lawyer. As a judge he was conscientious, just, learned and brave.

He never sought political preferment, but always took that unselfish, active part in the affairs and politics of his State and country that was natural and right for a good citizen.

The Bar Association of Vicksburg esteems it a special privilege to offer for record this modest estimate of a most excellent citizen, lawyer and judge.

Resolved, That this tribute of the Bar to the memory of O. W. Catchings be presented to the Circuit Court, with the request to His Honor, that it be placed on the minutes of the court as an enduring memorial to the distinguished dead.

R. L. McLaurin,
John Brunini,
M. D. Landau,
Committee."

"JUDGE O. W. CATCHINGS

"Oliver Whitehead Catchings, aged 43 years, former Circuit judge of this State, and one of the most prominent attorneys of the Mississippi bar, died last night, at 11:30 o'clock at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore. His wife and father were with him when he died. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon from the family residence on Chamber's Street. Services will be held at Holy Trinity Church.

"Deceased had suffered with heart trouble. A few weeks ago, accompanied by his wife and Dr. D. P. Street, he went to Baltimore, where experts might ascertain the nature of his maladies. Judge Catchings is survived by his father and mother. His father is Gen. T. C. Catchings, distinguished citizen, who for many years represented this district as congressman. Besides he leaves a wife, who was Miss. Grayson M. Wendling, of Washington, D. C., a daughter of the distinguished scholar and lecturer, George R. Wendling; a daughter, Miss Josephine, of this city, is also left by Judge Catchings. The deceased gentleman was a member of the well known and prominent firm of Catchings and Catchings of Vicksburg. He was born in Hinds Co., Miss., Sept. 20, 1872. He received most liberal educational advantages, having gone to the local schools here as a boy, and subsequently entering the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., and then the University of Virginia, where he took a degree in the academic course, and later studied law and received his diploma. While attending college he was a popular student, and led both in his studies and in athletics, and literary attainments. He had been captain of the college football team, editor of the "College Topics," a weekly college publication, and editor of "The Annual." At col-

lege, he joined the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and become a member of Eli, a famous college organization. After finishing his law course in 1893, he was for five years engaged in the practice of his profession in Washington, his father having been a member of Congress at the time, and since then the father and son had been associated in a representative practice in Vicksburg. In 1895 the young attorney was appointed as judge of the ninth judicial district of the state, comprising the counties of Warren, Claiborne, Issaquena, and Sharkey, and his service on the bench was marked by wisdom and discrimination, and by a manifestation of the broad and comprehensive knowledge of law and precedent, his ruling being invariably fair and impartial. After he had served as judge a brief while, however, Judge Catchings realized that he could not afford to make the sacrifices which the position entailed, and he tendered his resignation. Catchings and Catchings were State counsel for the Southern Railroad, and they represented the Merchants National Bank, the Vicksburg Cotton Exchange, Planters Compress and other notable clients. On April 28, 1897, Judge Catchings was married, and he and wife lived most happily. Judge Cacthings early during his residence in Vicksburg gained a reputation as a fighter of ability in any just cause, and he was one of the prime factors in the notable campaign waged by the reform ticket over ten years ago, which resulted in sweeping the entire old board of mayor and aldermen from office. He added further to his reputation by his remarkably tenacious fight against the Vicksburg Waterworks Company, which after years of litigation, was decided in favor of the city, for which Judge Catchings was one of the leading counsel. In his dealings with his fellowmen, Judge Catchings was unassuming. Simplicity was his keynote. One of his great talents consisted in reducing to the simplest and plainest terms the most abstruse legal problem. This simplicity helped him remarkably in his addresses, no matter what the subject in hand. He was an Episcopalian, a devoted son, husband and father, and his passing will be mourned by the entire city.

The Vicksburg Evening Post, June 15, 1916."

"The community is shocked by the death of Hon. Oliver Catchings, who had a brilliant career and was the only son and law partner of Gen. T. C. Catchings.

"Hon. Oliver W. Catchings, only surviving son of General and Mrs. T. C. Catchings, and one of the leading and most distinguished young attorneys in the State, died in Baltimore on the 14th inst., at the Johns Hopkins hospital, where he was carried for treatment the early part of last week, accompanied by his wife, and Dr. D. P. Street of this city, and later joined by his father. While this deplorable and distressing news had been anticipated for several days, due

to the extremely critical condition of Mr. Catchings' health, subsequent to his failing condition for several months, still none the less was the final announcement received here by his wide circle of friends with deepest sorrow. A career filled with great promise in his chosen profession of law, for which he was most eminently equipped by study at the University of Virginia—where he won highest honors in the literary and law courses—and later through his constant reading and association as law partner with his distinguished father, Gen. T. C. Catchings, is thus ended in the 43rd year of his age. He leaves endearing memories of love to his grief stricken family—father, mother, wife and daughter—who have the heartfelt sympathy of many friends in their irreparable loss and sorrow. Truly and with most significant feeling is the comment often heard, that in the death of this most highly esteemed citizen the city of his residence has lost a most valuable asset. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The following gentlemen have been selected as pall bearers:

"Active: Will Luckett, Dr. Askew, Percy Cowan, J. B. Cowan, T. W. McCoy, S. B. Wilson, Alex Fitzhugh, Lucien Oates.

"Honorary: W. S. Jones, C. O. Willis, S. C. Ragan, E. M. Durham, P. M. Harding, C. G. Wright."

"A DEATH WHICH IS A PUBLIC LOSS

"In the death of Judge Catchings the community in which he lived has sustained a loss which cannot be estimated. Though cut down before attaining the noon tide of life, his great value as a citizen had for many years been recognized. What he had already done for the public welfare speaks for itself; and that his usefulness would have been continued and increased may with certainty be assumed. He was a man who was noted among those who knew him best for the moral quality known as character. The law of his being was fidelity to principles he held—ni all the relations of life he set a high standard, and his unwavering rule of conduct was to live up to it. He possessed in a high degree, the personal sense of honor, and in his case this sense was sharpened and strengthened by the influence of inherited traditions. To paraphrase well known words, he was "dowered with the honor of honor." When, to the possession of such characteristics was joined a keen and masterly intellect, and an active and vivid interest in life and its affairs, the full worth and future promise of a man so gifted can not be measured in words.

"The only official position the deceased ever held was as Judge of this Circuit district; a position he resigned to the universal regret of the bar and the public. In discharging the duties of this office he displayed the rare blending and equipoise of high intellectual gifts and moral guidance that

make the perfect judge. In his brief period of service the office was raised to the high traditions of the Mississippi bench of the olden days. Of his standing professionally, as counsellor and advocate, he stood with the highest of this, or any bar. Judge Catchings made small drafts on oratory —with his unexcelled force and lucidity in statement of facts and application of legal principles, he needed no artificial equipment. Above all other qualities stood out his absolute intellectual and moral integrity—a never failing courage of conviction.

"Few men, in the comparatively short span of life allotted to him, have left behind juster cause for, or more universally voiced, regret and sense of public loss. The most saddening reflection upon his death is that Judge Catchings has been cut down by 'fell death's untimely frost'—taken from family and friends and fellow citizens before reaching the fullness of lifes' fruition. And when he might naturally have been expected through many years to come to attain height after height of honor and usefulness in his profession, and in whatever pathway of public life he might have chosen to follow. The loss his father has sustained of a law partner, who was also son and bosom companion, we shrink from gauging. With literal truth may the couplet of a great poet, addressed to a like public loss, be applied to Oliver W. Catchings:

" 'He ne'er knew joy but friendship might divide,
Or gave his father grief but when he died.'
The Vicksburg Weekly Herald, June 23, 1916."

"JUDGE O. W. CATCHINGS DIED THURSDAY AT JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL IN BALTIMORE VICKSBURG DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN PASSES AWAY

"The Times-Democrat, Vicksburg. June 19, 1916

"Science and skill have been baffled in a brave fight, and minds have been racked, seeking the restoration to health of one of Vicksburg's finest and most straightforward citizens, Judge O. W. Catchings, but the great God wanted him and on Thursday last at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, the soul of a great man returned to his Maker; a man of brilliant intellect, keen insight, extraordinary knowledge of law and the sciences, gentle, forceful and wise. In his death the profession has lost a peer and his family a noble loved one.

"Associated for years with his venerable father, Gen. T. C. Catchings, the tie of love and comradeship has strengthened as the years rolled by until the realization of a separation must have been a courageous effort for resignation to the Divine will. He who gave, has taken: undoubtedly for some divine purpose, and to the honored father and mother, wife and daughter of Judge O. W. Catchings are

extended the universal sympathy of the ardent admirers and friends of their loved one.

The name of Ollie Catchings shall ever stand forward in the history of Vicksburg, and to the youth of our city seeking renown along the channels of law his achievements shall stand forth a shining example.

CHILDREN OF SEYMOUR SCOTT CATCHING AND SARAH SMITH

364. Mary E. Catching (268), b. Dec. 27, 1846, d. July 13, 1853.

365. Benj. S. Catching (268), b. May 21, 1849, d. May 2, 1850.

365-a. Seymour Catching (268), b. 1851, m. Ada Marshall. He died June 5, 1911. Children: Emma May, Ruby, Joseph, Angelina and Robert.

366. John Catching (268), b. March 26, 1855, lives at Somerset, Ky. (in 1912), m. Miss Maggie Duffy; children John and Nora.

367. Sallie Catching (268), m. Robt. M. Carruth, Sept., 1893. Children: Mabel, Norma and Leighton.

368. Florence Catching (268), b. Nov. 2, 1850, m. T. Frank Causey. Children: Wm. Malcolm, Sallie May, Hugh Frank, Ivy, Chas. Earl and Robt. Howard.

369. Chas. Catching (268), b. 1841, killed in the battle of Shiloh.

370. Jos. Love Catching (268), b. Dec. 31, 1843, killed in the batle of Shiloh. They fought and fell side by side, April 6, 1862.

371. Silas Catching (268), m. Jennie Lilly. Children: Leona, Silas, Mabel and Willard.

372. Wm. Catching (268), b. Aug. 3, 1863, lives in McComb City, Miss., m. Winnie Nall, April 24, 1884. Children: Blanch, Nall, Bessie, Gauce, Donald and Sadie.

CHILDREN OF SALLIE DICKERSON CATCHING AND JUDGE ROBERT LOVE

373. Martha Dickerson Love (269), b. May 2, 1819, d. Dec., 1901. She married Elbert H. Allen, a cotton planter on Copiah Creek, Miss. All through this country there are beautiful springs bubbling up. Copiah Creek was exceedingly lovely and the children in the neighborhood learned great expertness in swimming and diving. Mrs. Allen was a brainy, intelligent woman|

374. Harriet E. Love (269), b. Feb. 18, 1828, in Pike Co., Miss., educated in Jackson, Miss. She was superior in every way, devoted to church and family, self sacrificing and a model Christian. After her husband's death, in 1880, she lived in Dallas, Texas, near her sons, and with her son, Robert, in Vicksburg, at whose home she died, Jan. 17, 1918. She married Dr. Hugh C. McLaurin, of Mississippi, but a

native of South Carolina, Dec. 16, 1845, an eminent and successful physician in Brandon, Miss. Before the Civil War he was a cotton planter in Simpson Co., and in Hinds Co. A pious Christian gentleman in every sense; noble in purposes and aims.

PARENTS OF DR. HUGH C. McLAURIN

Daniel McLaurin, b. in Argyleshire, Scotland, Aug. 14th, 1766; came to U. S. in 1797; settled in Marlborough District, South Carolina. There he married his cousin, Nancy Calhoun. They came to Mississippi when Dr. H. C. McLaurin was four years old; and settled in Wayne County; afterwards moving to Simpson County, where Daniel McLaurin died, June 22, 1845. Nancy Calhoun McLaurin died in Wayne County.

Their son, Hugh C. McLaurin, b. Sept. 30, 1813, in Marlborough District, S. C., d. in Brandon, Miss., July 13, 1880.

375. William Catchings Love (269), b. Feb. 25, 1826, Madison, Co., Miss., d. 1897. He lived on his plantation near Canton, and before the Civil War was quite wealthy, studied law, but never practiced. Was all through life a studious reader, and was well informed on most subjects, married Miss Mary Ann Quinn, of Holmesville, who graduaed from the Institute, Columbia, Tenn., in 1845. She was very beautiful. "Mary Ann Quinn (Mrs. Wm. Love) and Miss Courtney Quinn (Mrs. Dr. Carter) were the beauties of Pike Co. Mary Ann Quinn was selected above all others to present the banner to the Sons of Temperance. My father, Silas M. Catchings, in his carriage, drawn by two white horses, was in the parade. This when I was a small child. M. C. Hemingway, Kosciusko, Miss., May 12, 1914."

376. Joseph F. Love (269), native of Madison Co., Miss., was devoted to hunting and fishing; a cotton planter, m. Miss Hulda Devine, Madison Co. He was b. Apr. 24, 1830, d. Sept. 15, 1892.

377. Thos. J. Love (269), native of Madison Co., Miss., and a cotton planter, m. Miss Annie Baldwin, Madison Co., first wife. After the death of his first wife, he m. Mrs. McFarland, a widow, sister of his first wife. He was b. July 24, 1832, d. Nov. 5, 1912.

378. Rosa Love (269), deceased, was b. in Madison Co. and was noted for wit and varied musical accomplishments, was very widely admired and a reigning belle, m. her cousin, Philip S. Catching. No children. She was b. June 16, 18—(?), d. Mch. 11, 1873.

CHILDREN OF E. H. ALLEN AND MARTHA DICKERSON LOVE

379. Seymour Rankin Allen (373), b. Nov. 13, 1836, d. in Georgetown, Miss. He was a Lieutenant in the Confederate Cavalry. Never married.

380. Robert Quitman Allen (373), b. Jan. 10, 1839. m. his cousin Nannie Catching, July 2, 1874. He was a Lieutenant in the Confederate Army; d. Mch. 1, 1914, Jackson, Miss.

381. Bettie Allen (373), d. young.

382. Barnabas Franklin Allen (373), b. Nov. 13, 1843, served four years in the Confederate Army, d. in Georgetown, Miss.

383. Sallie Allen (373), died young.

384. Chas. E. Allen (373), b. July 19, 1845. m. Dec. 12, 1876, Myra Siebe. After her death he m. Julia Siebe. He d. near Crystal Springs, Copiah Co., Miss.

385. Rosa Love Allen (373), b. Aug. 3, 1853.

386. Mattie Love Allen (373), b. July 28, 1855.

387. Annie Love Allen (373), b. Mch. 24, 1861, d. 1918.

388. Harriet Allen (373), b. Mch. 5, 1851. m. Dec. 17, 1873, her cousin Dr. Philip Catching (170), eldest son of Dr. J. B. Catching (169) and Martha Bridges. She and her husband both dead.

CHILDREN OF DR. P. M. CATCHING AND HARRIET ALLEN

389. Hugh Love Catching (388), m. Martha (Mattie) Bridges. 3 children: Philip Marshall, Blair and Angela.

390. Dr. Walter Wilroy Catching (388), m. Margaret Madel Jacobs. 5 children: Ann, Margaret, Martha, Isabel, Wilroy and an infant, deceased.

391. Phillip Marshall Catching, Jr. Unmarried.

392. Mary Kate Catching (388).

392-a. Elbert Allen Catching (388), m. Isla Teat; children, James Wilroy and Thomas.

CHILDREN OF DR. HUGH C. McLAURIN AND HARRIET E. LOVE

393. Daniel McLaurin (374), d. in infancy.

394. Sallie Catching McLaurin (374), b. in Simpson Co., Miss., Feb. 12, 1848, a graduate from the Brandon Female Academy, is M. T. D. of New York School of Design and taught literature and art in Shelbyville, Ky. Female Institute and was Mistress of Fine Arts at the Industrial Institute and College for Girls, Columbus, Miss., and Secretary of the Faculty. She is a thorough mathematician and lingust. She lived in Dallas, Texas, with her mother 'till the latter's death.

395. Nannie Calhoun McLaurin (374), b. in Simpson Co., Miss., Oct. 9, 1850, d. in Brandon, Miss., Nov. 6, 1866. She is buried in the Brandon cemetery in family lot. Was educated in the Brandon Female Academy and was refined and lovely.

396. Louella McLaurin (374), b. in Simpson Co., Miss., Aug. 16, 1856, graduated from the Brandon Female Academy, Miss., Miss Frank Johnson, principal. Was accom-

plished, handsome and stylish. Died in New York City, May 25, 1888, where she went for her health. Buried in Brandon, Miss.

397. Judge Lauchlin McLaurin (374), b. in Simpson Co., Miss., Jan. 18, 1854, graduated from the University of the State, and studied law under Judge Mayers, of Brandon, Miss. Was for several years a partner of Judge Thrasher, of Port Gibson, Miss. Was appointed judge by Gov. Robert Lowery; declined the solicitation of friends to run for Congress. Before removing to Dallas, Texas, he m. Miss Ida Stevens, of Brandon, a brilliant literary girl. She is a niece of Col. Jos. Jayne, of Brandon (Confederate officer and banker). Her brother was a West Pointer and has risen to a high office. She graduated with honor from the Brandon Female Academy. Their little girl, Jean, d. in infancy in 1882 and an infant son later. She is a zealous student of Shakespeare. Judge L. McLaurin accepted a professorship in the University, Austin, Texas, several years prior to 1909.

"Judge Lauchlin McLaurin, d. Dec. 21, 1920, in Austin, Tex. He came to Port Gibson as a young man from Brandon, Miss., in 1876, and formed a law partnership with Hon. J. McMartin. They enjoyed a lucrative practice till Judge McLaurin was appointed chancellor by Gov. Robt. Lowry; served with distinction. In 1891 he resigned and removed to Dallas, Tex., and went into a good and growing practice. Several years ago, he was offered the position of instructor in the University of Texas. He was highly esteemed as a high toned gentleman, a first class lawyer, an able judge and an elegant man of sterling qualities; interred in Wintergreen Cemetery, Port Gibson, Miss., beside his only two children, on Dec. 24."

The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn."

"Judge McLaurin was indeed a grand, noble man, and above all he was a genuine, earnest Christian. He did not "hide his light under a bushel," for all who came in contact with him, knew just where he stood. Ye t he was not ostentatious. He will be missed not only by his loved ones, but by the church, the university and the State. His influence over the young men at the University was wonderful. Gave a lecture to his law class on Dec. 11, became ill on the 12th and died on the 21st. S. C. McL., Jan., 1921."

398. Dr. Hugh L. McLaurin (374), graduated in the literary course from the Univesrity of Miss. After graduating in medicine from Tulane Medical College, New Orleans, he located in Dallas, Texas, where he did a large practice. He m. Miss Kate Gano, daughter of Gen. Gano, of Dallas, formerly of Kentucky. Their four children were John, Katherine, Hugh and Maurice (who was killed accidentally when eleven years old).

John graduated in medicine from Tulane, New Orleans, m. Miss Lucy Coke, just before going to France. He was a Captain and had charge of a hospital in France.

Margaret, daughter of Dr. John G. McLaurin and wife, Lucy Coke, all of Dallas, Tex., was born Sept. 21st, 1920, at 7 A. M.

Katherine, not married.

Hugh L. graduated in medicine from Tulane, June, 1919. Served as interne one year, 1920.

John and Hugh are practicing in Dallas, Texas (1921).

399. Robt. Love McLaurin (374), b. in Simpson Co., Miss., Sept. 22, 1865. Attorney at law, Vicksburg, Miss., graduated from the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarkville, Tenn. m. his cousin Delta McLaurin, daughter of Sen. A. J. McLaurin of Miss. For a number of years she has been prominent in King's Daughters work. No children living. He is a popular lawyer and citizen. Both are intellectual, genial, charming; have a lovely home in Vicksburg.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM CATCHING LOVE AND MARY QUIN

400. Robert H. Love (375). Married Emma Hudson.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT H. LOVE AND EMMA HUDSON

401. Bessie Love (400).
402. Della Love (400).
403. Robert Love (400).
404. Annie Love (400).

Wm. Catching Love m. Miss Mary Goodloe, Madison Co., Miss., second wife. Her family were wealthy and influential. She d. about 1895.

"As a pioneer, I think my father presented an example not often equalled as neighbor, friend and parent. He filled this position with exactness of which none can complain. Few equalled and none excelled him in his sphere of life. Wm. C. Love, 1872. Canton, Miss."

CHILDREN OF W. C. LOVE AND MARY GOODLOE

405. Annie Winter Love (375), m. Dr. Robert Bridges.
406. Sallie D. Love (375).
407. Mamie Love (375), won the first honor in her class in Canton, Miss., while at school. M. her cousin, Wm. Love, son of Joseph Love. They have a daughter, Mamie.
407. Kate Love (375), m. W. C. Rutland.
408. Harriet Love (375).
409. Wm. Love (375), bookkeeper.

CHILDREN OF W. C. RUTLAND AND KATE LOVE

410. Arthur Rutland (407), d. in infancy.
411. Alice Rutland (407).
412. Willie Rutland (407).

413. Wm. Paul Rutland (407).
414. Robt. Love Rutland (407).

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH F. LOVE AND HULDA DEVINE

415. Robert E. Love (376).
416. Walter Love (376).
417. Ida Love (376).
418. Wm. Love (376).
419. Mary M. Love (376), deceased, m. Dr. Brasher.
420. James Love (376).
421. Hugh Love (376).
422. Martha Love (376).

CHILDREN OF T. J. LOVE AND ANNIE BALDWIN

423. Mary Love (377).
424. Harriet J. Love (377).
425. Sarah Wm. Love (377).
426. Rosa Catching Love (377), m. C. G. Sanders. They have a son, C. G. Sanders, Chattanooga, Tenn., and one daughter, Mrs. W. J. Barr, Columbus, Miss., who was Irene Sanders. Mr. and Mrs. Barr afterwards moved to Jackson, Miss.
427. Annie Love (377), m. Mr. Coleman.
428. Pearl Love (377), m. Mr. Preston Sutherland, Jackson, Miss., at her father's home near Canton, Dec. 23, 1897, Rev. J. L. Mellen officiating.

T. J. Love m second, Mrs. McFarland, sister of his first wife.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH CATCHING AND MARTHA TOWNSEND

429. Elizabeth Catching (3), b. June 15, 1783, Amelia Co., Va.
430. Nancy Catching (3), b. May 14, 1785, Wilkes Co., Ga.
431. Rhoda Catching (3), b. Aug. 17, 1787, Wilkes Co., Ga.
432. Ezekiel Catching (3), b. Feb. 21, 1790, Wilkes Co., Ga.
433. Sarah Catching (3), b. Feb. 22, 1792, Wilkes Co., Ga. Sarah Catching on August 13, 1807, m. Thos. Head, Green Co., Ga.
434. Mary Catching (3), b. July 4, 1794, Wilkes Co., Ga.
435. Martha Catching (3), b. Jan. 24, 1797, Wilkes Co., Ga.
436. Joseph Catching (3), b. April 29, 1799.
437. John T. Catching (3), b. Jan. 24, 1803.

CHILDREN OF SARAH CATCHING AND THOS. HEAD

438. Artimesia Head (433), m. James Wright, Covington, Ga. Highly educated.

CHILDREN OF JAMES WRIGHT AND ARTIMESIA HEAD

439. Dr. Joseph Allen Wright (438).
440. Carrie Artimesia Wright (438), very cultivated.
441. John Thomas Wright (438), m. Minnie E. Powell.

CHILDREN OF JOHN T. WRIGHT AND MINNIE POWELL

442. Minnie Allen Wright (441).
443. Annie Artimesia Wright (441).

It has been impossible to learn the exact connection Julia Cone Catchings has with other branches of the family, and she seems unable to explain this. She had a married sister living near her.

"My father, Joseph Catchings, was m. three times. My mother, Julia Cone(was his second wife. She was a niece of Gen. James Bethune, the former owner of 'Blind Tom' the musical prodigy. Her ancestors were Highland Scotts. My father was robbed of $45,000 when I was a child. His records, with other valuables, were carried off. One of my grandfathers was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and lost his life in attempting to swim a river, but I am unable to give the particulars. Julia Cone Catchings, Oct. 28, 1894, Georgetown, Ga."

Joseph Catchings and Julia Cone m. December 29, 1836, Greene Co., Ga.

(267)

"FROM A JACKSON PAPER, MAY, 1905

Peter Fields, of Brandon, Miss., perhaps the oldest negro in Mississippi, is dead, aged 106 years. His funeral took place at Brandon, Miss., Friday and was largely attended by both whites and blacks.

"While it is probable that there may have been older negroes in Mississippi than the venerable Uncle Peter, they could not claim the distinction of being full-blooded Africans, and having authentic records in proof of their age.

"For more than forty years Peter Fields was a landmark around the town of Brandon. He frequently visited Jackson, on begging missions, and his occasional trips here always netted him a good harvest of nickles and dimes, on account of his queer appearance and unfailing good humor.

"According to authenticated reports, Uncle Peter was brought from Africa in a slave ship when he was between the ages of ten and twelve, and his history since his arrival in Mississippi is well established. For many years he was pressman in the Brandon News office, and manipulated the old Washington hand press until he became too feeble for this strenuous calling. He retained his mental faculties, such as he possessed, however, until the last, and was deservedly popular among the Brandon folk, who regarded him

as their most historic possession. In personal appearance, he strikingly suggested the missing link, and in spite of nummerous opportunities, never learned to read or write."

Peter Fields was inherited by Dr. T. J. Catchings, from his father, Joseph Catchings. After the Civil war, Dr. Catchings bought a home in Brandon. Peter, with his wife Sarah and family (plantation hands) begged to go with them, the former as gardener and yard man, and the latter as cook. When, after six years in Brandon, Dr. Catchings and family returned to Sunflower Co., 1872, Peter Fields and family remained, having made many friends among the white and black folk there.

They were faithful, reliable negroes, devoted to "Marster and Miss," and each of the family. All of the negroes owned by Dr. and Mrs. Catchings were equally loyal and true, and remained on the plantation throughout the Civil war. When the family departed for Brandon, they were all standing around the carriage to say goodbye, some crying and begging not to be left; that they wanted to stay, etc. The ancestors of these people had been owned by the families of Dr. and Mrs. Catchings for generations and were deeply attached to them, and to "Miss Mary, Miss Nan and Mars Tom." Before leaving, Dr. Catchings gave each one a pair of shoes, suit of clothes, new blankets as he had always provided them. He also paid them the last year of the war, for services, so they did not begin with freedom in poverty. They hired to parties in all directions, in the neighborhood, Deer Creek and elsewhere."

HOLLIDAY

The Holliday ancestry came to America from England, some think they may have gone to England from Ireland. They settled in Virginia and Maryland, removing to Georgia prior to the Revolutionary war and located in Wilkes Co., near Columbia. "During the Revolutionary War, the ladies of the family refugeed in Virginia, returning to Georgia when peace was made. Chas. M. Sanders, Penfield, Ga., January 26, 1898."

"My grandfather, Thomas Holliday, came from Virginia and settled in Wilkes Co., Ga., with several cousins." Mrs. Billington M. Sanders, nee Cynthia Holliday, Georgia."

"An old lady in Georgia stated that her playmate, Mary Holliday (Mrs. Joseph Catchings had an uncle, Joseph Holliday, but did not know what became of his family."

Joseph Holliday received as bounty in Burke Co., Ga., 200 acres for services in the Revolutionary War.

From the relationship of the descendants of the oldest members of the family of whom we have any knowledge, it is presumed that Thomas Holliday, who m. Martha Dickerson; Miss Holliday, who m. Mr. Johnson; John Holliday, who m. Sarah Ford; and Ayres Holliday, who m. Olivia Johnson; were brothers and sisters, and were children of Elijah Holliday and Margaret Johnson. However, this is not altogether authentic. "Elijah Holliday who m. my great aunt, Margaret Johnson, was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Sarah Milsaps Wadsworth, widow of Rev. Wm. Wadsworth, a Methodist minister. Mrs. John A. Ellis, Amite City, Louisiana, Nov. 21, 1893."

"I have been told that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was related to us, and I named one of our children after him. A Mr. Ellis paid us a visit many years ago. He was a cousin of my mother, and told about their moving from Georgia to this State together. Their mothers were twins, and were never separated. He told me how pretty my mother was, and that he brought her in his arms most of the way from Georgia. Mary Johnson Milsaps, Brown's Well, Miss., Dec. 15, 1898."

"Holliday is from the old English Haliday. The earliest land grants to the name in Virginia were made in the 18th Century, John Holliday received 93 acres in Norfolk Co., April 28, 1711, for transporting into the colony Robert Steward and Hannah Holliday, June 16th, 1714. All of the Hollidays in Virginia are descended from John Holliday, who came to Spottsylvania Co., abopt 1740 from lower Vir-

ginia, 150 years ago. He was a ranger employed by the government to guard the colonists from the Indians. Capt. John Holliday fell in Gate's defeat."

"Hayden's Virginia Genealogy."

"It is believed that the Hollidays of Wilkes Co., and other portions of Ga. were descended from William Jno. Holliday, son of Wm. Holliday, who moved to Va., and that this William Holliday was one of the immigrants to America (Maryland)together with Thomas and Leonard Holliday. Col. John Holliday, it is thought was the father of William Elijah Holliday, who m. Margaret Johnson. Some write his name as Thos. Elijah Holliday. Flora Holliday, Washington, Ga., April 13, 1913."

"Wm. or Thos. Elijah Holliday, Ga., m. Margaret Johnson, Ga. She was a sister of the mother of the late E. John Ellis, a member of Congress from Louisiana, and of Judge Ellis, of New Orleans, La. The Catchings, Ellis, and Harris families came to Miss. from Georgia about the same time.—Judge Uriah Milsaps, May 23, 1893, Hazlehurst, Miss."

CHILDREN OF ELIJAH HOLLIDAY AND MARGARET JOHNSON

It is supposed the following are brothers and sisters: Ayers, John, Thomas, Joseph and Miss Holiday.

444. Ayers Holliday was a Georgian, removed to Washington Parish, La., at an early date and thence to Copiah Co., Miss., afterwards to Louisiana, where he died. I have heard that my great-grandfather was a brave and daring soldier in the time of the Revolutionary War, and that he distinguished himself on account of his bravery in some battles. Ayers Holliday m. Olivia Johnson, Ga.

"My grandfather, Ayers Holliday, had one brother, John, who died in Miss., many years ago. John has a daughter still living, quite an aged lady whose address is Mrs. Jane Fleming, Jeanette, Miss. I know grandfather had other brothers besides John and think he had sisters—Uriah Milsaps, Hazlehurst, Miss., May 31, 1893."

"I have heard my mother mention a visit made to her by Ayers Holliday soon after her marriage, and that she gave him her bridal fan to take to his daughter, also sent mementoes to his wife. Nevie F. Baker, Jeanette, Miss., Dec. 13, 1897."

"We had two great Uncles who moved to Mississippi a great many years ago. John Holliday first settled in Copiah Co. I met his son Williom who was very wealthy but never married. Ayers Holliday made his home in Adams Co., Miss. They must have been uncles of our grandmother, Mrs. Jos. Catchings. My father called them Uncle John

and Uncle Ayers. Harriet Holliday, Canton, Miss., Nov. 13, 1894."

445. Thomas Holliday, d. July 30, 1798, Georgia. Recorded.

"State of Georgia, Wilkes County.

"This is to certify that Thomas Holliday was an inhabitant of this State prior to the Reduction thereof by the British arms and was a refugee from the same during which time he cheerfully did his duty as a good soldier and friend of this the United States.

"Given under my hand this the 6th day of April, 1784.

"E. Clark, Col., by his order, H. Freeman."

"Thomas, son of Elijah William and Margaret Johnson Holliday was granted land in Richmond or Burke Co., Ga., in Aug., 1781, as a bounty by the Assembly at Augusta, Ga. This land was certified to by Elijah Clark.

Flora Holliday, Washington, Ga., April 11, 1913."

"Office

"Philip Cook—Secretary of State,

"Atlanta, Georgia,

"No. 689.

"Georgia:—

"These are to certify, that Thomas Holliday is entitled to two hundred eighty-seven and a half acres of land, as a bounty, agreeable to an act and Resolve of the General Assembly passed at Augusta 19th August, 1781, as per certificate of Elijah Clark, Col.

"Given under my hand at Savannah, the 20th day of April, 1784.

"J. Houston.

Attest: D. Rees, Secty."

"State of Georgia:—

"By the Honorable Samuel Elbert, Esquire, Captain General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said State.

"To all to whom these Presents shall come—Greetings: Know ye, That in pursuance of the act for opening the Land Office and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I have, by and with the advice and consent of the Honorable, the Executive Council, given and granted and by these presents in the Name and Behalf of the said State, Do give and grant unto Thomas Holliday, his Heirs and assigns forever, All that Tract or Parcel of Land, containing Two hundred Eighty-seven and a half Acres, Situate, and being, in the county of Washington, in said State, and butting and bounding North-Westwardly by the Oconee River, and on all other sides by vacant lands—

having such shape, form and Marks, as appear by the Plat of the same hereunto annexed, together with all and singular the Rights, Members and Appurtenances thereof, whatsoever, to the said Tract or Parcel of Land belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of the State aforesaid of, in, to, or out of the same. To Have and to Hold the said Tract or Parcel of Land, and all and singular the Premises aforesaid, with their and every of their Rights, Members and Appurtenances, with the said Thomas Holliday, his Heirs, and Assigns, to his and their own proper Use and Behoof forever, in Fee-Simple.

"Given under my hand in council and the Great Seal of the State, this Seventeenth Day of August in the year of our Lord, One Thousand and Seven Hundred and Eighty Five, and in the Tenth year of American Independence.

"Signed by His Honor the Governor in Council the 17th Day of August, 1785.

"G. Handley, C. C. Registered 17th August, 1785."

"STATE OF GEORGIA
"Office of Secretary of State

"I, Philip Cook, Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, do hereby certify that the three foregoing pages contain a true and correct copy of the Revolutionary service of Thomas Holliday, as the same appears on file and record, in this office. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Seal of my office, at the Capitol in the City of Atlanta, this 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth.

"Seal

"Philip Cook,
"Secretary of State."

446. Miss Holliday.

448. Joseph Holliday.

449. John Holliday.

"John Holliday, my grandfather, came from Georgia to Adams Co., Miss., but in 1840 he moved to Copiah Co., about six miles from Crystal Springs, this being healthier than the Kingston neighborhood in Adams Co. He had lost several children and slaves with fever there, all his family being sick with it in 1836. Dr. Farrar, an intimate friend of his, thinks that John Holliday came from Hollidaysburg, Pa., and that the town was named for him or his family. Before leaving Adams Co. he m. Sarah Ford, daughter of Robin and Elizabeth Ford. Most, if not all of his children were born in that county. J. Nevit F. Baker, Jeanette, Miss., Oct. 25, 1897."

CHILDREN OF AYERS HOLLIDAY AND OLIVIA JOHNSON

450. Thomas Holliday (444), deceased. "Thomas Holliday for eighteen years sheriff of Copiah Co., lived thirty miles below Gallatin. He endeared himself to the people in the financial crisis of 1836, and could not have been beaten. This crisis was from 1836 to 1840. His great sympathy for the people made his irresistible. He was never defeated for any office, being so strong with the people on account of his kindness in their great trials and troubles. Uriah Milsaps, Oct. 4, 1894."

451. Sallie Holliday (444), deceased.
452. Nancy Holliday (444), deceased.
453. Margaret Holliday (444), deceased.

454. Martha Holliday (444), b 1804 in Ga. Elizabeth Holiday (444). They were twins. Martha Holliday m. Dr. David Shoemaker. She d. March, 1892, at her home in California. Dr. D. Shoemaker d. 1913, in Auburn, Cal., suddenly of heart trouble. He was at Pleasant Valley, Cal.. in 1866. He graduated from a medical college in San Francisco as a physician and surgeon and practiced at Truckee seventeen years and then moved to Oakland, then in 1913 to Auburn. His wife and two children survive him.

455. Elizabeth Holliday (444), b. in Georgia, 1804, m. in 1824 Thomas Milsaps, in Copiah Co., Miss. He was b. in Pendleton District, S. C., Jan. 1, 1799, d. in 1882. She died in 1841.

CHILDREN OF DAVID SHOEMAKER AND MARTHA HOLLIDAY

456. Rufus Shoemaker (454), was b. in Linden, Copiah Co., Miss., Jan. 5, 1830, d. in Grass Valley, Cal., in 1893. He graduated from Oakland College, Miss., with the degree of B. A. After editing a paper in Port Gibson, Miss., many years, he went in 1853 to Grass Valley, where his father, Dr. David Shoemaker, was a pioneer settler and resident. He served eight years as county clerk, edited the National Newspaper, and in 1859 returned to Port Gibson. He was Captain of a company in the Civil War from Miss. In 1866 he returned to Grass Valley and edited the Grass Valley Union. Was in the Constitutional Convention in 1879. In 1889 he established the Evening Telegraph. He m. Sarah Overton Lacy, of Port Gibson, Miss., who was b. in St. Mary's Parish, La., and is a niece of the late Gen. Van Dorn, and a cousin of U. S. Gen. Caffrey and Gen. Marshall Miller, each of La. General Miller is a native of Vicksburg, Miss., and a noted attorney.

CHILDREN OF RUFUS SHOEMAKER AND SARAH OVERTON LACY

457. Martha Shoemaker (456), m. Norris Cochran Farnam in Bakersfield, S. Cal. He was formerly from Washington, D. C. She has two step-children, Rodney Emery, and Elizabeth Margaret Farnam. Martha Shoemaker and her brother James succeeded their father in editing the Evening Telegraph. She and her brother David are twins.

458. Douglas Shoemaker (456), Grass Valley, Calif., has three children. He m. Mary McGuire, of Grass Valley. Their children are Alice Vertner, Andrew Jackson and Leah Theresa. Jack died at three years of age.

459. Dr. David Shoemaker (456), m. Gertrude Mary Campbell, of Oakland, Cal. She is a beautiful woman. Dr. Shoemaker lives at Truckee, high up in the Sierra Mountains, Calif. He and sister Martha are twins.

460. Henry Shoemaker (456), has been in Dawson City, Alaska, since 1899. His daughter, Mary Lacy Shoemaker, when 13 months old lost her mother, Delia Agnes Madden. When she was six years of age her father m. Naomi Rex. Their children are Roy Henry and Rex Shoemaker.

CHILDREN OF JOHN HOLLIDAY AND SARAH FORD

"John Holliday was my great-grandmother's uncle, and Mrs. Flemming, of Jeanette, Miss., was her first cousin.—Edwin F. Moody, January 17, 1898, Meridian, Miss."

462. Wm. Holliday (449), b. 1804, d. Nov., 1897. Lived in Adams Co., Miss., and was very wealthy. Died while visiting a friend in Wilkerson Co. and was buried there. Was a member of the Methodist Church.

462-a. Robert Holliday, d. 1836, Adams Co., Miss. Was the second person buried in the Kingston Cemetery. He asked to be interred by the side of his friend, Thornton Farrar. Robert was a student at Oakland College at the time of his death.

463. Dickerson Holliday (449), m. Miss Charlotte Owings, La., both d. in 1869. Their home was Yazoo City, Miss.

464. Franklin Holliday (449), m. Miss Nancy Harrison, Copiah Co., Miss.

465. Gibson Holliday (449), m. Martha Stackhouse, of Copiah Co. He had a granddaughter, Blanche, who married Henry Holt Halsey. A son of Gibson Holliday inherited his father's old homestead near Crystal Springs and resides there. After the death of Gibson Holliday's wife and the death of his brother Francis, he married the widow of Francis Holliday.

466. Andrew Jackson Holliday (449,)attorney at law and a partner of the late Judge Cassidy, was drowned in Pearl River with Louise and Lucy Arrington, by the skiff capsizing. He practiced in Monticello, Miss. Was handsome and talented.

467. Minerva Holliday (449), m. Dr. Lanningham. They removed to Texas. Both are dead.

Two Holliday children d. in infancy.

468. Sarah Holliday (449), m. Henry Luce. She d. 1836, buried in Kingston Cemetery. Their daughter, Amelia Luce, m. Mr. Owings(Yazoo City.

Sarah Owings, m. Mr. Barksdale, Yazoo City.

470. Jeannette (449), daughter of John Holliday and Sarah Ford, died at her home, Jeanette, Miss., in 1893, at the age of 79 years. When 19 years of age she m. John G. Flemming, of Adams Co., Miss., on March 27, 1833. She is buried at Jeanette. "She was one of the old-time Southern ladies whose heart was ever full of love and charity for her fellow beings, and who never tired of doing good."

CHILDREN OF JOHN G. FLEMING AND JEANNETTE HOLLIDAY

Infant died unnamed.

471. Wm. Ferdinan Flemming (470), deceased.

472. Hinds Flemming (470), deceased.

473. Benton Flemming (470), b. 1840, unmarried in 1897. He served in the Confederate army in Va. during the entire Civil war without a furlough. d. Sept. 13, 1915.

474. Dinah Flemming (470), m. Anson F. Alexander, Jan. 16, 1860, Adams Co., Miss. She d. April 9, 1920.

475. Sarah Flemming (470).

476. Emily Dunbar Flemming (470), deceased.

477. Young Flemming (470).

Infant daughter, unnamed, deceased.

479. Robert Frederick Flemming (470), deceased.

480. John Nevitt Flemming (470), a daughter was named after Capt. J. B. Nevitt, a retired naval officer and a friend of her father. He stood as her godfather when baptized. She m. on Sept. 19, 1885, Everard G. Baker, Jr., a son of Laura Alexander, the first wife of Everard Baker, Sr., of Hazlehurst, Miss. They live at Jeanette, Miss., which takes its name from her mother. Everard Baker, Jr., d. July 17, 1918.

481. Jane Bayard Flemming (470), unmarried 1897.

482. Holliday Flemming (470), b. 1850, keeps house with his sister, Janie. He was unmarried 1897.

CHILDREN OF DINAH FLEMMING AND ANSON F. ALEXANDER

483. Jeanette Lavinia Alexander (474), deceased.

484. John Fleming Alexander (474).

485. Amos Alexander (474).

486. Sallie Baker Alexander (474).

487. Catherine French Alexander (474).

488. Robert Alexander (474).

489. Benton Alexander (474).

490. Anna Elizabeth Alexander (474).
491. Mary Alexander (474).

CHILDREN OF E. G. BAKER AND SARAH FLEMMING

Everard Green Baker of Hazlehurst, Miss., son of Thos. Baker and Eliza Green. His mother was a daughter of Everard Green.

E. G. Baker, Sr., above named, m. first Laura L. Alexander, Sept. 6, 1849. He d. Mch. 1, 1890, and was b. in 1826. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. G. Fleming, of Adams Co., Miss., m. June 21, 1852.

Everard Green Baker, son of E. G. Baker, Sr., and wife Laura L. Alexander, m. J. Nevitt Fleming, Sept. 9, 1885. He d. 1918. She was b. 1856. E. G. Baker Jr., a graduate of the Law Dept. at Lebanon, Tenn., d. July 18, 1918, at his home in Adams Co., Miss.

492. Fred Nash Baker (475).
493. Alice Jeanette Baker (475).
494. John Flemming Baker (475).
495. Martha Gordon Baker (475), and
496. Robert Lee Baker (475), twins.
497. Lizzie Antonia Baker (475).
498. Sallie Belknap Baker (475).
499. Florence Marshall Baker (475).
500. Wm. C. Baker (475).
501. Nellie Baker (475).
502. Quintard Baker (475).
503. Infant daughter (475).
504. Otis Baker (475).

CHILDREN OF EVERARD BAKER AND J. NEVITT FLEMMING

505. Jeanette Holliday Baker (480), m. Andrew Deane Paine, June 14, 1905. They reside at Natchez. Laura Baker Paine, b. Feb. 23, 1908; have since removed to New Bedford, Mass.
506. Laura Alexander Baker (480).
507. Everard Green Baker III (480), b. Mch. 10, 1889, m. Feb. 2, 1918, Josephine Balfour.
508. Victor Albert Baker (480).
509. Francis Theophile Baker (480) (named for Francis Baker, a native of New Jersey, his ancestor).
510. John Holliday Baker (480).

"I had only two sons in the service during the European War. Francis was at Camp Shelby with the Q. M. C. detachment for 17 months, and is disgusted that he could not "go over."—Nevitt Fleming Baker, Oct. 8, 1919."

It is surmised that the following Miss Holliday was a daughter of Elijah Holiday and Margaret Johnson (511 same as 446).

511. Miss Holliday, Georgia, m. Mr. Johnson, Georgia.

512. Margaret Holliday (511), their daughter, died in the summer of 1858.

513. Mary Holliday Walker (512), b. June 29, 1811, in Eatonton, Ga., d. Dec., 1879, buried in the cemetery at Tuscaloosa by the side of her husband; m. Mr. Moody, Jackson, Miss.

514. Martha Walker (512), m. Francis McGuire. In 1851 they moved to Texas from Tuscaloosa, Ala., and have five or six children.

515. Margaret Walker (512), deceased; m. Capt. John Smith who owned a steamboat which plied between Mobile and Montgomery, Ala. Many years ago he retired to his plantation near Belmont, Sumter County, Ala. Here both are buried.

516. Robert Walker (512), deceased; m. Miss Spiller, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

517. Pierce Walker (512), named after Lovick Pierce, father of Bishop Pierce.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT WALKER AND MISS SPILLER

518. Dr. Robert Walker (516), deceased.

519. Hickman Walter (516), a merchant in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

CHILDREN OF THOS. MILSAPS AND ELIZABETH HOLLIDAY

520. Wm. Milsaps (455), d. young.

521. Uriah Milsaps (455).

Judge Uriah Milsaps, b. 1828, d. about 1876. In 1856 he m. Sarah, daughter of Bryant Lewis, Copiah Co., Miss., but a native of South Carolina. Uriah Milsaps was educated at Hanover College, Indiana, and at Danville, Ky. Studied law with Judge Daniel Mayes, of Jackson, Miss., and was licensed to practice in 1854. He entered the Confederate war, recruited a company as First Lieutenant, then became Captain. In 1869 he was made Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, and served till 1876, when he returned to his practice in Hazlehurst, Miss. The father of Judge Milsaps settled in Copiah Co., in 1823, having moved from S. C. to Miss. in 1810. He and his wife died in 1833 while on a visit to a son in Perry Co., Miss. Judge Milsaps had one son, H. T. Milsaps, attorney at law, Hazlehurst, Miss.

522. Martha Milsaps (455), m. Mr. Beasley.

523. Mary Milsaps (455), m. Hon. Thos. E. Milsaps.

524. Sarah Milsaps (455), m. Rev. Wm. Wadsworth. "Elijah Holliday, who m. my great aunt,, Margaret Johnson, was the great grandfather of Mrs. Sarah Milsaps Wadsworth. Mrs. Jno. A. Ellis, Amite City, La,. May 21, 1893."

525. Thos. J. Milsaps (455), b. Copiah Co., Miss., 1834, m. in 1870, a daughter of Hon. John Fatheree, of Holmes Co.

He was educated at Hanover College, Indiana, and Centenary College, Jackson, La. Read law. When the Civil War began he enlisted and fought throughout. He represented his State in the legislature of 1887 and 1889. He was widely known as a brilliant member of the Masonic fraternity.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS HOLLIDAY (445) AND MARTHA DICKERSON

526. Sarah Holliday (445), b. Feb. 28, 1781, m. Francis Strother.

527. Dickerson Holliday (445), b. Dec. 11, 1782, d. Oct. 5, 1827. Dickerson Holliday, Wilkes Co., Ga., m. Rebecca Ragan, first wife. She was b. Dec. 31, 1785, in Georgia, d. March 15, 1825. She was a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Ragan, who d. Aug. 11, 1841. Dickerson Holliday's second wife was Mrs. Cutliff, nee Lucinda Ragan, sister of first wife. Their son, Joseph R. Holliday, died unmarried.

528. John Holliday (445), b. May 4, 1785, m. Miss Clemence, of Georgia. He was a merchant in Washington, Ga.

529. Mary Holliday (445), b. Nov. 6, 1787, d. Nov. 21, 1827, m. Joseph Catchings about 1800.

530. Allen Holliday (445), b. Oct. 12, 1789. "Dickerson Holliday appointed guardian to Allen Holliday, orphan of Thomas Holliday, Dec. 5, 1804." S. D. Fanning, office of Court of Ordinary, Wilkes Co., Mar. 12, 1912."

Allen Holliday (See 530), m. Nancy O'Neal, Ga. "One of his sons, T. Holiday, was in Washington City the last time I heard of hime before the Civil War. He had a cousin, Joe, who went there also.—Harriet Holliday, Canton, Miss., Nov. 13, 1894." "All of the children of Allen Holliday and Nancy O'Neal died under 37 years of age except Allen Thomas Holliday, my father, and he was only 37 years of age." Flora Holliday, Oct. 21, 1898, Washington, Ga.

531. Richard Ivey Holliday (445), b. Aug. 16, 1791. He m. Mary Evans, of Georgia. They moved from Georgia to Miss. in 1843, and settled near Canton, Madison Co. He afterwards returned to Georgia and died there. Was a Colonel in the Florida War.

532. Thomas Holliday (445), b. Oct. 2, 1797, m. Sarah Leslie, Ga. They moved to Madison Co., Miss., 1847. Some say he m. Sarah Hammock.

533. Robert J. Holliday (445).

CHILDREN OF RICHARD IVEY HOLLIDAY AND MARY EVANS

534. John Holliday (531), b. Mch. 10, 1844, m. Katherine Griffin. Their daughter, Eugenia, m. Adolphus E. Strother; another daughter, Georgia O. Holliday, m. Alphonso R. Strother. A. E. Strother was State Senator. A. E. and A. R. Strother were sons of Thos. Strother and Lucinda Wright.

535. Louisa Holliday (531), m. Joseph Sanders.

536. Jane Holliday (531), m. Mr. Mayfield.

537. Thomas Holliday (531), m. Harriet Catching, Miss. (Cousins.)

538. Isaac Newton Holliday (531), m. Miss Lizzie Tisdale, daughter of Wm. and Frances Finney Tisdale, Va. They live in Madison Co., Miss.

539. Emily Holliday (531), m. Frank Catching, a cousin.

540. Cassender Holliday (531), m. Joseph Sanders. Their daughter, Martha, m. her cousin, Dr. Benj. H. Catching, of Atlanta, Ga. Their daughter Louisa Sanders, m. Joseph H. Catching, of Copiah Co., iMss. Leonidas Wilberforce Sanders enlisted in Co. C, 18th Mississippi Regt. in 1861, at the age of 16 years. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, and died a month later in a hospital in Richmond, and was buried in the Confederate Cemetery there. Benj. H. and Joseph H. Catching were brothers.

CHILDREN OF DICKERSON HOLLIDAY AND REBECCA RAGAN

541. Nathaniel Ragan Holliday (527), b. 1808, d. 1887, removed from Wilkes to Stewart Co., Ga., after his marriage to Susan Elizabeth Wiley of Washington Co., Ga. She was b. 1817, d. 1836. The Stewart Co. branch spell the name "Halliday."

542. Cynthia Holliday (527), b. 1804, m. Rev. Billington M. Sanders who was the first principal of Mercer University, Penfield and Macon, Ga. Mercer University was named for Silas Mercer, father of Rev. Jesse Mercer, a noted Baptist minister.

544. Martha Holliday (527), b. 1802, m. Daniel Walker, b. 1794, d. 1838, Monroe, Ga. After the death of her first husband, Martha married Mr. Stroud. Their daughter, Emma Stroud, m. Aaron Nunnally, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Stroud died in 1882.

545. Thomas Holliday (527).

546. Dickerson Holliday, Jr. (527), b. in 1812, d. in the nineties. He m. Mary Ann Hill, Monroe, Ga. They lived many years in Auburn, Ala., and reared a family there. "I am told by Prof. Walker that he thinks that all the male members of the Auburn family are dead and that the only surviving child is Mrs. Ophelia Hill, Washington, Ga., and that her mother lives with her. Dickerson Holliday spelled his name with an "a."—W. T. Holliday, Newnan, Ga., Jan. 28, 1898."

547. Simeon Holliday (527), d. unmarried.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL HOLLIDAY AND SUSAN ELIZABETH WILEY

548. Martha Holliday (541), m. Dr. J. E. Carter.

549. Thomas H. Holliday (541), d. at Orangeburg, Va., 1862, Confederate Army.

550. Dickerson Wiley Holliday (541), d. at Manassas, Va., 1862, C. S. A.

552. Nicholas Wiley Holliday (541), m. Dicey Stanford. They lived at Tifton, Ga., in 1915. Several children.

553. Emily Cynthia Holliday (541), m. S. T. Rice, Eufaula, Ala. No children.

554. Marshall A. Holliday (541), m. Sophia Ball.

555. Frances Holliday (541), m. Fletcher Scaife. Their son, Paul B. Scaife lives at Macon, Ga.

556. George Ragan Holliday (541), b. 1841, d. 1895, m. Josephine Lawson. He was a member of the Legislature from Stewart Co., Ga. She was b. 1847.

CHILDREN OF DICKERSON HOLLIDAY, JR., AND MARY ANNE HILL

557. Abraham Holliday (546).

558. Mack Holliday (546).

559. Augustus Holliday (546).

560. Mary Holliday (546), m. Dr. Arthur Ferrman.

561. Louisa Holliday (546), m. Willie Walsh.

562. Warren Holliday (546).

563. Ophelia Holliday (546), m. Col. Duncan Hill, Wilkes Co., Ga. They have one daughter, Lucy Hill, Ophelia, Ga.

CHILDREN OF DR. J. E. CARTER AND MARTHA HOLLIDAY

564. Marvin Holliday Carter (548), Lumpkin, Ga. In Aug., 1915, he lived in Tifton, Ga., as agent for the Georgia Cotton Co.

565. Jerre E. Carter (548).

566. E. L. Carter (548), a merchant in Lumpkin, Ga.

567. Alelia Carter (548), married Mr. Smith, Nashville, Tenn.

568. Mattie Carter (548), married Mr. Fort, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

569. Dr. W. P. Carter (548), Lumpkin, Ga.

570. Mrs. Dr. J. C. Patterson (548), Milledgeville, Ga.

571. Anna Carter (548), married Mr. Williams, Paris, Texas.

CHILDREN OF GEO. R. HOLLIDAY AND JOSEPHINE LAWSON

572. Wm. Thos. Holbrook Holliday (556), b. 1871, County School Commissioner, Lumpkin, Ga.

573. Sydney Ragan Holliday (556), b. 1874.

574. Anna Elizabeth Holliday (556), b. 1876, m. J. T. Pearce, Randolph Co., Ga.

575. George Ragan Holilday, Jr. (556), b. 1878.

576. Nannie Lou Holliday (556), b. 1880.

577. Ernest Dickerson Holliday (556), b. 1883.

578. Foy Holliday (556), b. 1887.

579. Mary Joe Holiday (556), b. 1889.
580. Carl Murphy Holliday (556), b. 1892.

CHILDREN OF SARAH HOLLIDAY AND FRANCIS STROTHER

581. John G. Strother (526), South Ga., m. Miss Ray, first wife; m. Miss McKinney, second wife, one child, Edward Strother, by this marriage, d. single; m. Nancy Moncrief, third wife.
582. Wm. Francis Strother (526), m. Nancy G. Griffin.
583. Thos. Holliday Strother (526), m. Lucinda Wright.
584. Lucinda P. Strother (536), m. David Campbell.
585. Samuel Strother (526), d. unmarried.
586. Chapley R. Strother (526), m. Caroline Cantleon.

CHILDREN OF JOHN G. STROTHER AND HIS FIRST WIFE, MISS RAY

587. James A. Strother (581), Texas.
588. Joseph T. Strother (581), Waco, Texas.

CHILDREN OF WM. FRANCIS STROTHER AND NANCY G. GRIFFIN

589. Cyrenius A. Strother (582), m. Virginia Cantleon.
590. Josephus E. Strother (582), d. June 7, 1901, father of Mary W. Strother.
591. Adolphus E. Strother (582), Amity, Ga., b. March 10, 1844. He was State Senator Ga., m. Eugenia Holliday.
592. Sarah J. Strother (582), b. 1852, m. Mr. Bennett, first husband; Mr. Shank, second husband .
593. Thos. C. Strother (582), m. Sallie Edmunds, 9 children.
594. Miss N. M. Strother (582).
595. George Strother (582).
596. Pauline Strother (582).
597. Grover Strother (582).
598. Jerre Strother (582).
599. Holland Strother (582).
600. Ella Strother (582).
601. Henry Strother (582).
602. Martha Strother (582).

CHILDREN OF A. E. STROTHER AND EUGENIA A. HOLLIDAY

603. Clara N. Strother (591), deceased, m. Samuel Edmonds.
604. Maude Strother (591), aged 22 years.
605. Wm. T. Strother (591), aged 20 years.
606. John Sydney Strother (591), aged 12 years.
607. Josephus A. Strother (591), aged 10 years.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL EDMONDS AND CLARA STROTHER

608. Floy Edmonds (603).
609. Margaret Edmonds (603).

CHILDREN OF MR. SHANK, 2ND HUSBAND, AND SARAH J. STROTHER

611. Henry A. Shank (592).
612. Rosa L. Shank (592).
613. Felix Shank (592).

CHILDREN OF THOS. H. STROTHER AND LUCINDA WRIGHT

614. Thaddeus R. Strother (583).
615. Louisa Strother (583), m. Mr. Dill.
616. Wm. T. Strother (583).
617. Alphonso R. Strother (583), m. Georgia O. Holliday.
618. Lucy P. Strother (583).

CHILDREN OF MR. DILL AND LOUISA STROTHER

619. Thaddeus Dill (615).
620. Hattie Dill (615).

CHILDREN OF A. R. STROTHER AND GEORGIA O. HOLLIDAY

621. John Strother (617).
622. Frederick Strother (617).
623. Lillie Strother (617).
624. Ruth Strother (617).
625. Bettie Strother (617).
626. Flossie Strother (617).

CHILDREN OF DAVID CAMPBELL AND LUCINDA P. STROTHER

627. Alonzo Campbell (584).
628. Mary Campbell (584), m. Erasmus Griffin, brother W. A. Griffin.
629. Elizabeth Campbell (584).

CHILDREN OF ERASMUS GRIFFIN AND MARY CAMPBELL

630. Willie Griffin (628).
631. Lizzie Griffin (628).

CHILDREN OF CHAPLEY R. STROTHER AND CAROLINE CANTLEON

632. Wm. Henry Strother (586), m. Miss Bond, Bond, Ga.
633. Laura Strother (586), m. F. J. Griffin.
634. Frank Strother (586), m. Mrs. Davis.
635. Eugene Strother (586), unmarried.
636. Julien or Sallie Strother (586), m. Mr. Brashier, Wood St., Atlanta, Ga.
637. Lula Strother (586), m. Mr. Casylon.

CHILDREN OF ALLEN HOLLIDAY AND NANCY O'NEAL

638. William Dickerson Holliday (530), m. Amanda Griffin. Child, William.

639. Jacynthia Rebecca Holliday (530), deceased.

640. Mary A. Holliday (530), m. John L. Paschel; children, Martha, Myra and Thomas H.

641. Frances Adelaide Celestia Holliday (530). She m. W. S. Jackson, West Point, Ga. They have one daughter, who m. L. L. Hardy.

642. Malidia Holliday (530), m. Rhodes Elliott.

643. Amelia Holliday (530), m. Geo. Simms. Their daughter, Cynthia Simms.

644. Allen Thos. H. Holliday (530), m. Elizabeth Zellars.

CHILDREN OF RHODES ELLIOTT AND MALIDIA HOLLIDAY

645. Wm. Holliday (642), went West; residence unknown.

646. Martha Cordelia Holliday (642), m. Warren Tatum, Lincoln Co., Ga.

CHILDREN OF ALLEN T. HOLLIDAY AND ELIZABETH ZELLARS

647. Otis Holliday (644), Wilkes Co., Ga. Six children.

648. Alice M. Holliday (644), b. Oct. 9, 1855, d. July 3, 1907. She m. Rev. Thos. Acton Nash, Bapt., about 1897, no issue.

649. Wm. Zellars Holliday, M. D.)644), Augusta, Ga. He has one child

650. Flora T. Holliday (644), b. Feb. 5, 1858; d. Nov. 6, 1919, in a hospital in Atlanta, Ga., after an illness of about 6 weeks.

651. Peter J. Holliday (644); m. Miss Jessie Thompson. He is 37 years of age and is mgr. of the Washington Mfg. Co., Washington, Ga.

652. Omar Holliday (644), m. Rosa Willett, his cousin. They have one child and live near Boulevard, Atlanta.

CHILDREN OF P. J. HOLLIDAY AND JESSIE THOMPSON

653. Allen Holliday (651), aged six years.

654. Margaret Holliday (651), aged four years.

655. Fletcher Holliday (651), aged three years.

656. Myrtle Holliday (651), aged two years.

657. Infant, unnamed (651).

CHILDREN OF ISAAC NEWTON HOLLIDAY AND LIZZIE TISDALE

658. W. T. Holliday (538).

659. Joseph E. Holliday (538).

660. Mary Louisa Holliday (538), m. Jesse Mercer Holliday.

662. Francis E. Holliday (538).
663. Martha E. Holliday (538).
664. Sarah J. Holliday (538), m. J. H. Pace, Sharon, Miss.
665. Rosa Love Holliday (538), deceased.
667. Annie N. Holliday (538), m. George Galloway, Sharon, Miss., an uncle of Bishop Chas. Galloway. She d. June, 1913.
668. John T. Holliday (538).
669. Annie Holliday (538), deceased.

CHILDREN OF JESSE MERCER HOLLIDAY AND MARY LOUISE HOLLIDAY

670. Richard Edgar Holliday (660), b. January 27, 1875.
671. Lizize May Holliday (660), b. Nov. 11, 1876.
672. Lamar Holliday (660), b. February 19, 1880.
673. Annie Newton Holliday (660), b. May 30, 1882.
674. Henry Garland Holliday (660), b. Feb. 19, 1885.
675. Allen Leslie Holliday (660), b. Nov. 28, 1889, d. Feb. 8, 1890.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS HOLLIDAY AND SARAH LESLIE

676. Thomas Dickerson Holliday (532), b. February 27, 1827, Wilkes Co., Ga.
677. Ollie Holliday (532), m. Miss Watts.
678. Simeon Holliday (532), b. Feb. 10, 18—, d. at 70 years. Married Miss Lou Tucker.
670. Mary Elizabeth Holliday (532), m. Oliver Billingsley.
680. Evaline Holliday (532), m. James Mayfield.
681. Leslie Holliday (532), deceased.
682. Jesse Mercer Holliday (532), Sharon, Miss., b. Jan. 8, 1838; m. Mary Louisa Holliday, his cousin.
638. Laura Catherine Holliday (532), m. W. A. Griffin, Brenham, Tex.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL WALKER AND MARTHA HOLLIDAY (544)

684. Rebecca Walker (544), m. Ira O. McDaniel.
685. Lucinda Walker (544), m. Mr. Prince, first husband. Their children were Jonathan Prince (685), and Isabela Prince (685). After the death of Mr. Prince, Mrs. Prince m. J. G. Trammell, Norcross, Ga.

Judge Dickerson Holliday Walker m. Mary Neel, Mt. Zion, first wife. M. Florence Remey, second wife, Newnan, Ga.

687. Cynthia Walker (544), m. Elzaphan King, Cave Springs, Ga.
688. Sandy Walker (544), d. just after graduating at Mercer University, Ga. Professor in Newnan, Ga.
689. Daniel Walker (544), m. Miss Fever.

CHILDREN OF J. G. TRAMMELL AND LUCINDA WALKER PRINCE

690. Mattie Trammel (685), m. Mr. Neal, Savannah, Ga.
691. Hattie Trammell (685), m. Mr. Turner, Atlanta.
692. John G. Trammell (685), Norcross, Ga.
693. Billington Trammell (685), d. in infancy.

CHILDREN OF D. H. WALKER AND MARY NEEL

694. Mollie Walker (686), d.
695. Rev. Wm. Stokes Walker (686), Monroe.
696. Clarence S. Walker (686), d.
697. Joseph Henry Walker (686).
698. Charlie Walker (686), Monroe, Ga.
699. Thos. N. Walker (686), d.

699-a. Billington Sanders Walker (686), Monroe, Ga., m. Miss Alice Mitchell, Oct. 29, 1874; children, Mrs. E. P. Harrold, Americus, Ga. Hon. Clifford Walker, Monroe, Ga., served two terms as Attorney-General of Ga. Is now candidate for Governor of Georgia (1920); Mrs. J. B. McCrary, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Paul F. Vose, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Hampton Field, Cartersville, Ga.; Miss Louise Walker, Monroe, Ga., and B. S. Walker, Jr., deceased.

The first wife of D. H. Walker was a sister of Mrs. Governor Northen. "Mrs. Billington M. Sanders, nee Cynthia Holliday, and her sister, Martha, Mrs. Daniel Walker, were remarkably fine women, in fact there were few such, with their strength of character and business ability."—N. M. Northen, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 2, 1898."

CHILDREN OF JUDGE D. H. WALKER AND MISS FEVER

700. Irwin Walker (689), m. Annie Pope Arnall. One child, Florence.
701. Marian Walker (689), Mrs. Clifford Clay Holt, Atlanta.
702. Daniel Walker, M. D. (689), Portland, Maine.
703. Hattie Walker (689), m. F. M. Arnall, first husband. Son is Walker Arnall. Hattie Walker m. Judge A. E. Freeman, second husband. One child, Samuel Freeman, an infant.

CHILDREN OF ELZAPHAN KING AND CYNTHIA WALKER

704. Holly King, deceased (687).
705. Clementine King, deceased (687).
706. Walker King (687), professor in Texas.
707. Evanda King (687), deceased.
708. Bettie King (687), deceased.
709. Mattie King (687).
710. James King (687).
710-a. Elzaphan King (687).

CHILDREN OF IRA O. McDANIEL AND REBECCA WALKER

711. Sanders McDaniel (684), killed in the Civil War.

712. Egbert McDaniel (684), unmarried.

713. Ira McDaniel (684), m. Susan Owens; son, Rapley McDaniel.

714. Henry D. McDaniel (684), ex-Governor of Georgia, m. Hester Felker; children, Sanders McDaniel, Atty., Atlanta, Ga.; and Gypsy McDaniel. Sanders McDaniel m. Miss Anne Henderson. They have one daughter, Harriet Smiley McDaniel. Gypsy McDaniel m. Mr. E. S. Tichenor. They have two children, Hester McDaniel Tichenor and Henry McDaniel Tichenor. Gypsy was a pet name on account of her brunette type.

CHILDREN OF REV. BILLINGTON M. SANDERS, First President of Mercer University, AND CYNTHIA HOLLIDAY

715. Dr. Jos. Sanders (544), Penfield, Ga., deceased.

716. Carrie C. Sanders (544), lived in Greensboro, Ga., d. She left an estate of $30,000 to Mercer University for the establishment of a chair in that institution in memory of her father.

717. Mamie Sanders (544), m. J. H. Steele, editor of the "Sunny South," Atlanta, deceased.

718. Dennis N. Sanders (544), deceased, was editor of "The People's Party Paper," Atlanta, Ga.

719. Billington M. Sanders (544), deceased.

720. Richard Sanders (544), farmer in Green Co., Ga.

721. Chas. M. Sanders (544), Penfield, Ga., has one son.

722. Emmie Sanders (544), m. Prof. J. E. Willett, of Mercer University. This institution was founded at Penfield and then moved to Macon, Ga. The Willetts resided on Tatnall Square, Macon. Prof. Willett died about 1896.

722-a. D. H. Sanders, College Park, Ga.; 82 years of age in 1911. He was the eldest son.

Lincoln Co. was cut off from Wilkes Co. in 1796, which perhaps left the Hollidays in Lincoln Co. Sam D. Fanning, Ordinary, Washington, Ga., April 5, 1912. The early marriage records of Wilkes Co. were burned.

"In our cemetery, in Lincoln Co., Ga., there are five generations of the Hollidays buried and in a private cemetery on the premises of Mr. Sanders Walker, there are five generations of the Walker family, descendants of the Holliday family. My Sanders ancestors came from England, and landed at Jamestown, Va., in Aug., 1635. I know when and where each of these forefathers was born, died and buried." D. H. Sanders, College Park, Ga., Sept. 15, 1911."

The family of the eldest son of Mr. D. H. Sanders (deceased) lives in White Plains, Green Co., Ga. His youngest son, Chas. W. Sanders, with two children, live in Greens-

boro, Ga. L. B. Sanders, his eldest living son, a prominent business man, lives in Atlanta. His daughter, Mrs. Lucia C. Carmichael ,with two sons reside in Atlanta, and his youngest daughter, Mrs. A. F. O'Kelley, of College Park, Ga. Her husband was pastor of the Baptist Church there in 1911.

CHILDREN OF PROF. J. E. WILLETT AND EMMIE SANDERS

723. Rosalie Willett (722), of Macon, Ga., m. Omar T. Holliday, St. Louis, Mo., but formerly of Atlanta. They have two children, Ruth Holliday, who m. Mr. Horton Watkins, St. Louis, Mo., and Joseph Willet Holliday, about 11 years of age (1915).

724. Emily Willett (722), m. Chas. A. Davis, Atlanta, Ga. Children of Chas. A. Davis and Emily Willet: Chas. W. Davis, m. Miss Lizzie May Turner; they have two children and live at 106 Linwood Ave., Atlanta. Miss Laurie Davis m. Mr. Harvey L. Anderson (deceased); no children. They live at 2610 Peachtree St., Atlanta. Miss Tochie Davis m. Mr. Hudson Moore, 2610 Peachtree St., Atlanta. Miss Rosalie Davis, 1125 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

725. Edward Willett (722), deceased.

726. Hugh Willett (722), formerly of Macon, Ga., but now of Bagley & Willett, Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., agts., Atlanta, m. Miss Lucy Lester, of Thomasville, Ga. He was first with the New York Life Insurance Co., Macon, Ga. Mr. and Mrs. Willett have two sons: Hugh, Jr., about 21 years old (1915), and Joseph Lawrence about 16 years old (1915).

727. Laurie Willett (722), m. Mr. Riddle of Eustis, Fla.

728. Nathaniel L. Willett (722), Augusta, Ga., m. Miss Annie Capen, Boston, Mass., no children.

The Willetts are a very intellectual family and prominent."

Mr. C. Robt. Churchill, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, New Orleans, La., surmises that the following Holliday line, may be of the same ancestry as that of Elijah Holliday and wife Margaret Johnson, as previously given, and requests that a space be allotted it in this book also.

APPENDIX

INTRODUCTORY
HOLLADAY OR HOLLIDAY FAMILY OF VIRGINIA
By
C. ROBT. CHURCHILL

There appears to be a separate and distinct Holliday family, descendants of one Captain John Holliday who settled in Spottsylvania County in Virginia in 1702.

There are numerous descendants running through nine or ten generations in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, many of whom are prominent people in the localities in which they reside.

We give this record for what it is worth and the information contianed therein. In all probability, it is connected with the Holliday family already mentioned, but the exact kinship has not up to the time of the publication of this book, been discovered.

COPY
QUARTA SALUTE
Literally in English One Fourth for Salvation or
More Liberally One Fourth for God
HOLLADAY
1470

This very distinguished and unique family of Holladay, Holloway, Holliday and Hollyday, as given each way by old historians, is here presented by request. The name in very early English records is written Holliday or Holiday, as supposed to have been taken for a surname in commemoration of some festival of the church as a "holy day." But the name in this country is early found spelled Holladay, as well as Holliday, which leads to the belief that the two are distinct families, the first being traced from England, and the last from Ireland. But both probably originated in the same way.

The arms, as given, were conferred upon Sir Walter Holladay, of Bromley, Middlesex, England, by Edward IV., in 1470, and were brought to Virginia by Captain John Holladay in 1702, who settled in Spotsylvania County. The arms are described as follows:

"Shield, sable, three helmets, argent, garnished, or, a border of the last. Crest—A demi-lion, rampant, resting his paws on an anchor azure. Motto: Quarta Salute."

These are taken from Crozier's Armory, but we think he is in error in making Captain John Holladay, of Spotsyl-

vania, 1702, as the first emigrant, for as we will presently see, there were several in the colony long before that date.

Hening speaks of Anthony and John Holladay as the first in the Colony, and from Williamsburg Wills, as recorded there, John Holladay died previous to 1795, leaving a son, Thomas Holladay, of Southampton County, Va. Spotsylvania County records probably give the most concerning the family. We there find that John Holladay, late of King William County, died in Spotsylvania, 1742. His sons were Joseph, Benjamin, William John and Daniel; daughters, Elizabeth, married a Pulliam; Sarah, married James Rollings, and Susannah Holladay. This John may have been the emigrant, who first settled in King William, and Captain John was his son. William, as above, seems to have died in 1744, leaving a son William. From family records furnished the writer, it seems that there was a William H. Holladay, who migrated from Virginia to Tyrrell County, N. C., where he died in 1754, leaving sons, Thomas, Joseph and Samuel, the first and last being executors of his will.

There was also a Thomas Holladay, of Chowan County, N. C., who died 1744, and from his will seems to have resided first in James County, Va., 1725, before moving to North Carolina. In 1732 he married Mary Hinton, widow of Colonel John Hinton, who had eleven children. This, no doubt, was a son of the John Holladay, of King William, who may have settled first upon landing, in James City County. Anthony Holladay, as mentioned by Hening, was in Isle of Wright county about 1671, or even earlier, and it may be that he was really the first emigrant of the family in the colony. He had several children, among whom one son, Joseph, who is supposed to have died without issue, as he is not mentioned afterwards. Anthony's will was probated in Isle of Wight County 1718. He mentions other sons, Jonas and Marshall. Though not so stated, it is presumed that Captain John Holladay, first of James City County, then of King William and Spotsylvania Counties, was a son of this Anthony Holladay of Isle of Wight County.

There are many names given in Spotsylvania records of the descendants of Captain John Holladay, many of whom served in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars with great honor, and are to be found upon the militia rolls of the State. His children and grandchildren moved into the counties of Louisa, Orange and Albemarle and other counties, where some of his descendants still reside, among whom was the late Rev. Walter Holladay, who was a missionary to Persia for many years under the Presbyterian Church. He was the son of Rev. Albert Lewis Holladay, born in Spotsylvania 1805, and in 1856 was elected president of Hampden-Sidney College. Of this family were also Colonel A. O. Holladay, of Nelson County, Va., and Judge Addison Holladay of Richmond, Va.

Samuel Holladay, son of William H. Holladay, of North Carolina, had sons, John and Samuel, Jr., both died without issue. William (born 1770, died 1835), Thomas (born 1776, died 1818), and daughters, Hannah, married Robert Daniel Hart; Sarah, married Willis Dixon; Rhoda, married Dr. Charles Carr; Frances married William Coward. These daughters all have descendants.

The Hon. William Holladay (Samuel's son) married Ann (Nancy) Carr. They have several sons and daughters, among them Colonel John Holladay (or Holliday), born 1803, died 1881, who married Mariah Grimes Speight, daughter of General Jesse Speight, who was United States Senator, at the time of his death in 1847 from Mississippi. Col. John Holliday has several sons: Captain Thomas C. Holliday (1840-1864) graduated in law at the University of North Carolina, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, 1864. Benjamin P. (1846-1902); John W. (1857-1881), an eminent lawyer; Walter R. (1861-1903). Daughters, Mary A. (1831-1906), married Hon. Baxter McFarland, a prominent lawyer, who was for sixteen years chancellor of the First Chancery District of Mississippi; Marie S. (1854—) married, Hon. William G. Elkin, Aberdeen, and is now the only surviving child; Sallie Bee (1861-1888) twin with Walter R., married Hon. Thomas J. McQuiston (1845-1901). None of the sons were married. Benjamin P. was a great financier and very wealthy. He and Walter R. were among the largest planters on the prairies of Mississippi.

General Thomas Holliday (1776-1818), son of Samuel M. Elizabeth Hart (1779-1818). They had one son, Tillman (1802-1836), married Priscilla Carr, and has descendants. The daughters of General Holliday married Sylvester Brown, _____ Hawkes, W. J. Croom, Dr. Churchill, Dr. Hendon and Lieutenant-Governor Horton, of Texas. All have descendants. Hon. George H. Brown, judge of Supreme Court North Carolina; Mrs. Rodman, married John Rodman of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Mrs. Shepard, married Judge Shepard of Supreme Court of North Carolina—are amongst the numerous descendants of General Thomas Holliday and his wife Elizabeth (Hart) Holliday.

STATEMENT OF BAXTER McFARLAND. OF ABERDEEN, MISS.

I married Miss Mary A. Holliday, and take pleasure in giving the line of descent. Her father was Col. John Holliday (1803-1881), his father William Holliday (1770-1835), his father was Samuel Holliday, died in 1811, date of birth unknown. Hon. William Holliday, Col. John's father, was the brother of your ancestor, Gen. Thomas Holliday. Besides William and Thomas, Samuel Had another son, John, who, I think, died unmarried. Samuel may have had an-

other son, also named Samuel, but of this I am uncertain. Samuel had daughters—Rhoda, married Dr. Charles Carr; Sallie, married Willis Dixon; Francis (I think was her name) married Mr. _____ Coward, and I have heard there was another daughter (of Samuel) who married first—Hart, second—Edwards, leaving children by each marriage.

Gen. Thomas Holliday's children I suppose you know about, and of their descendants, etc. Gen. Thomas Holliday (1776-1818), married Miss Elizabeth Hart, who died in 1818.

The widow of Samuel Holliday, Elizabeth, also died in 1818| I am not sure, but have an impression that she was a Miss Duggan.

Hon. William Holliday and wife (married in 1796), nee Nancy Carr (1778-1847)—had sons, Samuel, 1801-1864; Titus, twin with Samuel, 1801-1823, Col. John—wife's father (1809-1820; Thomas, 1815-1867, died unmarried. Daughters: Sally W. (1796__) married Richard G. Bright, Frances (1798-1867), married Josiah Garland, brother of the father of A. H. Garland of Arkansas, who was Governor, and U. S. Senator and Attorney General in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet; Eliza (1810-1832), married Wm. A. Darden; Emily (1813-1820).

Col. John Holliday married Maria Grimes Speight, a daughter of Gen. Jesse Speight, who served many terms in Congress and was U. S. Senator from this state when he died in 1847. The children of Colonel and Mrs. Holliday were Mary A. (my wife) born in 1838, Capt. Thos. C. (1840-1864), killed in battle of Wilderness May 6, '64; Ben P. (1846-1902); John W. (1857-1881); Maria S., 1854, married Hon. Wm. G. Elkin, who died in 1897—they have two daughters, Maria and Adelia, the latter recently married John W. Gilmore; Sallie B. (1861-1888), married Thomas McQuiston, who is now dead; they left no children; Walter R. (twin with Sallie B), 1861-1903—neither Walter R., John W., nor Ben P. married. Mrs. McFarland and I have sons—Captain John Baxter, born 1873, Thomas Holliday, born 1875, Ben Holliday (my law partner), born 1880, and one daughter, Anne, born 1878, all living, Ben Holliday McFarland and one one married, his wife was Jean Watson, daughter of Hon. Edward Watson, Assistant Attorney General in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet and a son of Judge I. W. C. Watson, Senator from this State in the Confederate Government.

I hope you will write me all you may know of the ancestry of Samuel Holliday and his wife, Elizabeth. I have not been able to go farther back on the genealogical lines, with any certainty, than to Samuel and his wife. I should also

like to know what you know of their children and of the ancestry of Elizabeth Hart, Gen. Thos. Holliday's wife.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Baxter McFarland.

Mrs. Ida Churchill Thomas, N. O.

"The spelling of this distinguished and unique family, Holladay, Holloday, Holliday and Hollyday as given by old historians is varied. In early English records it is Holliday or Holiday, as supposed to have been taken for a surname in commemoration of some festival of the church or "holy day." In America it is early found spelled Holladay as well as Holliday, which leads to the belief that the two are distinct families; the first being traced from England and the last from Ireland, but both probably originated in the same way."

"New Orleans, La., Oct. 6, 1920.

"Mrs. M. C. Torrey,

"Baird, Miss.,

"Dear Madam:

"With the paper I am sending you, I also attach a tabulation of the Holliday family as I have it. This may not be far from right, I don't guarantee it, however, to be far from right. I as sure it is the original family. My genealogical work began in 1905 and 1908. Since then on account of rush of business, I gave it up.

"Yours truly,

C. Robt. Churchill."

RECORD OF HOLLADAY OR HOLLIDAY FAMILY BY L. T. RODMAN

1st Generation:

Samuel Holladay—died 1811—married Elizabeth—died 1818. Died in Greene Co., N. C., where he had resided for many years before his death. Children of Samuel Holladay and wife Elizabeth:

2nd Generation:

(a) Thomas Holladay, born in 1776, died 1818. (Called Gen. Holladay, but I have never found any proof of military services, though it may have been in war of 1812). He married Elizabeth Hart. The record of their tombstones in the family burying ground in Greene Co., is "Gen. Thos. Holladay died Dec. 14, 1818, aged 42 years and 7 months. His wife, Elizabeth Hart Holliday died Dec. 17, 1818, aged 39 years and 3 months." Their children were as follows:

3rd Generation:

1. Hannah Holliday, married Sylvester Brown (lived first in New Bern and later in Washington, D. C.

2. Elizabeth Hart Holliday, born in Greene Co., May 17th, 1798, died in 1844. Married Willie Jones Croom, Dec. 17th, 1817, moved to Greensboro, Alabama.

3. Lucy Holliday (not Louisiana), married Dr. Claudius Belden Churchill. They moved to New Orleans and had children. I do not know their names.

4. Mary Holliday, married Wm. Hawkes and lived in Washington, N. C. Had two daughters and one son (son no heirs).

5. Eliza Holliday, married Gov. Horton of Texas and had children, one of them named "Texas Horton."

6. Maria Holliday, married Dr. Albert Hendon, moved either to New Orleans or Mississippi.

7. Tillman Holliday (only son), married Priscilla Carr. He died Feb. 9th, 1837, in stage wagon, en route to Miss., and was buried in South Carolina in the Methodist Churchyard, near Linch's Creek on the stage road between Cheraw and Camden. They had a son and daughter who with the wife proceeded on to Miss., where they lived.

2nd Generation (Continued):

(b) William Holliday, born 1778, died 1825 (son of Samuel and Elizabeth), married Mary Nancy Carr. They moved to Miss. and have descendants living there. Hon. Baxter McFarland's wife was his descendant, lived at Aberdeen, Miss., and still resides there, I think.

2nd Generation (Continued):

(c) John Holliday, born 1799, died unmarried (Mariah Greene Speyht?)

(d) Rhoda, married Charles Carr, moved to Miss.

(e) Francis, married ____ Coward.

(f) _____, married Pope.

(g) _____, married Dixon.

4th Generation:

Children of the six daughters of Gen. Thos. Holliday and wife, Elizabeth Hart:

1. Children of Hannah H. and Sylvester Brown were:

a. George Brown, married Martha Bonner—one daughter living in New Jersey.

2. Maria, married ____ Schenck, children living in New Jersey.

c. Thos. Holliday Brown died a victim of Mexican cruelty received while a prisoner in Mexican War.

d. Susan, married Ben Selby, has grandchildren living in Wilson, N. C.

e. Sylvester, married Elizabeth Bonner, daughter, Mrs. James Sheppard of Raleigh, N. C., and son Judge Geo. H. Brown, of Supreme Court of N. C., grandson Mr. A. D. McLean, lawyer practising in Washington, N. C.

f. Hannah H., married John Hare; daughter, Mrs. Hannah Bonner, living in Washington, N. C., has four sons and one daughter, all grown.

2. Mary, married Hawkes, has grand daughter, Mrs. Mery Laughinghouse and children living in Washington, N. C.

3. Elizabeth H. Holliday and Willie Jones Croom lived in Greensboro, Ala., and all of their descendants live in Ala. except children of their daughter—Camill D. H. Croom, who married Judge William Blount Rodman of Washington, N. C. Their children are as follows:

a. Lida Tunstall Rodman, living in Washington, N. C. Her nephew, Wm. B. Rodman, Jr. makes his home with her. He is a young lawyer.

b. Col. William B. Rodman—a lawyer, lives in Norfolk, Va., with his family.

c. Pattie B. R. Guion, wife of Judge O. H. Guion, lives in New Bern, N. C.

d. Dr. John Croom Rodman lives in Washington with his family and is a practicing lawyer.

4th Generation (Cont.):

4. Eliza Horton. I do not know their descendants.

5. Maria Hendon. I do not know their descendants.

6. Lucy Churchill. I shall be very glad to know of her descendants. Hope you can give me their names.

"HOLLIDAY DESCENDANTS"

The Holladays or Hollidays first settled in Va., coming from England and bringing their coat of arms that had been conferred upon Sir Walter Holladay of Bromley, Middlesex, England, by Edward IV, in 1470. Anthony Holladay is mentioned in Virginia in 1671, and Capt. John Holladay in 1702. William H. Holladay emigrated from Va. to N. C. and died in 1754, leaving sons Thomas Joseph and Samuel, his will dated 1754. I do not know certainly that this Samuel Holliday was the father of Gen. Thomas Holliday, but presume he was. Hon. Baxter McFarland, of Aberdeen, Miss., was quite interested in establishing this record some years ago, but I think he did not obtain all the records. His son (I think), Ben. H. McFarland, is now living in Aberdeen, Miss. As you will see by the foregoing, Judge McFarland married Mary Holliday, grand daughter of William Holliday, and son of Samuel H. and brother of Gen. Thos. Holliday.

Elizabeth Hart, wife of Gen. Thos. Holliday, was of the Va. family of Harts, and we have always supposed that she was either a sister or niece of Col. Thos. Hart of Hillsboro, N. C., a member of the provincial Congress of N. C. and an officer in the Revolution. Moved to Kentucky and died there in 1808. It is a little singular that Col. Thos. Hart's wife, Gray, was the first cousin of my great-grandfather on my father's side, and we think that my mother's grandmother was his sister, Elizabeth Hart. I would like to be able to trace all this up but have been unable to do so.

STATEMENT BY MRS. ROSA F. McCAMLY
Dated at Wharton, Texas, 1903

The children of General Thomas Holliday of N. C. were:

Hannah, who married Thomas Brown of Raleigh, N. C. Her descendants live in Washington, N. C.

Mary, who marired Thomas Hawkes, a lawyer of Raleigh, N. C. Children all dead.

Maria, who married Dr. Albert Hendon of N. C. Descendants are in Greensboro, Ala.

Eliza, who married Albert C. Horton, afterwards Lieut.-Gov. of Texas. Her descendants (grandchildren only) all live here.

Elizabeth, who married Wilie Jones Croom, mother of 15 children. Eleven lived to maturity. Three are now at advanced ages: Mrs. E. A. Tunstall, 85 years. John L. Croom (my father), 79 years of age; Laura Hill, Montgomery, Ala., 65 years. Grandma's descendants, by the eleven children live in the following states: North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas.

Only son of Gen. Thomas Holliday, Tillman, grew to manhood, but never married. I have the Holliday family Bible which is 120 years old. Our great-grandfather, General Holliday, was in the Revolutionary War.

"HANNAH BROWN'S DESCENDANTS"

Thomas H. Brown—a—a soldier of the Texas Revolution, had quite a remarkable career as a prisoner. Was sent to Matamoras, made to work in a chain gang, during Van Buren's administration. Neither the President nor our Minister to Mexico could get him released. Finally the Catholic Bishop of N. C. interceded with the Bishop of Mexico, and he was set free. He died many years ago. Don't know the name of any other children, but she had a very eminent grandson, Judge Thomas H. Brown, of Washington, N. C.

"MARY HAWKES' DESCENDANTS"

She had two sons, both grew to manhood, now dead: Thomas H. and Francis Hawkes—a—Francis had no children. Thomas left one child, Mrs. Dr. Harris. Don't know where she lives now.

Albert Hendon—a—Don't know of his marriage or descendants lived in Greensboro, Ala.

Hanna—a—

Mary Houston—a—lived in St. Louis the last I heard of her.

"ELIZA HORTON'S DESCENDANTS"

She had six children, only two lived to be grown:

Patience Texas—a—married Isaac Dennis, died in 1864, left one child:

Lida Texas—a—who married Willie J. Croom, son of John L. Croom. She died in 1880, leaving only one child.

"ELIZA HORTON'S DESCENDANTS" (ONE SON)

Robert J. Horton—a—married Mary Hawes in Matagorda, Texas, 1864. He died, 1902, leaving 5 daughters and one son:

Carrie Foote (widow), the oldest child lives in Houston, Texas, has two children, Horton Foote and Lillie Foote:

Louisiana Irving, married Dr. Irving of Wharton in 1902, has no children;

Mary Davis, married Jim Davis, 1898 in Del Rio, Texas. Has no children.

Rena Rugby, married Alex Rugby in 1902, has one child, Alex, Jr., lives in Wharton;

Albert C. Horton, lives in Houston, married Mabel Martin in 1902; has one child, Willa Marie;

Lida Horton, single.

"WILLIE J. CROOM'S DESCENDANTS"

His first wife was Lida Texas Dennis (this marriage joined the two lives of the sisters, Elizabeth and Eliza Holliday in one), they had five children: Lida, Dennis, Ellen Rosa, Wilie J., Jr., Horton Fry, and his twin brother, born dead. All these children died in infancy except the oldest, Lida, now Mrs. James Franklin Hodges. She married J. F. Hodges in 1894 in Georgetown, and lives in Wharton and has two children: Willie Croom and James Franklin.

Wilie J. Croom married his 2nd wife, Marienne Davis in 1884, has by her only one child (unmarried) Marienne Davis Croom.

Rosa F. McCamly married Frederick Clarence McCamly in Matagorda, Tex., 1874, had five children: Rosa Croom, Ada Kelley, Magie Clare, John Croom, and F. C. McCamly, Jr. Magie Clare and John Croom died in infancy. Ada Kelly died in her 20th year, unmarried.

Rosa Croom married Pettus Stansbury in 1898, has one child, Fred McCamby Stansbury, aged 6 years.

Fred C. McCamby, Jr., aged 18, unmarried, living in Sealy, Texas.

John L. Croom, Jr., married Gay Harold Powel in Victoria, Texas, in 1882; had two children, Gay Harold, who died in infancy, and Rosa Forrest, who married Peyton G. Gwynne, and lives in Fort Worth, Texas. She has one child, Gay Croom Gwynne.

Most of this record is copied from the old Bible and given me word for word by my father, now in his 79th year.

TABULATED FAMILY TREE GIVING DETAILS TO WHICH THE PRECEDING LETTERS APPLY AND FIT IN

(Note: Anthony Holliday, emigrant, b. 1671—d., 1695, seems to have been the father of Captain John Holliday.

He appears to have had another son Thomas Holliday, d. 1754).

(1) Emigrant: Captain John Holliday, emigrant, settled 1702 in Virginia, Spotsylvania County, d. 1742. Children of the above—
- 2a—Joseph.
- 2b—Benjamin.
- 2c—William H., d. 1754.
- 2d—John, d. 1795.
- 2e—Daniel.
- 2f—Elizabeth.
- 2g—Sarah.
- 2h—Suzanna.

(2c) William H. Holliday, d. 1754 in Tyrell County, N. C. m. Mary Hinton. Children of the above—
- 3a—Thomas, d. 1744.
- 3b—Samuel, d. 1811, in Greene County, N. C. m. Elizabeth Duggan in 1763, daughter of John Duggan, d. 1818.
- 3c—Joseph (Lieut.), and daughter, names not known.

(3b) Samuel Holliday, d. 1811 in Greene County, N. C. m. Elizabeth Duggan in 1763. Children of the above—
- 4a—John, d. 1788.
- 4b—Samuel, Jr., d. without issue.
- 4c—Hannah, m. Daniel Hart.
- 4d—Col. William—b. 1770—d., 1833. m. Nancy Carr.
- 4e—Gen. Thomas, b. 1776, d. 1818; m. Elizabeth Hart.
- 4f—Sarah, m. Willis Dixon.
- 4g—Rhoda, m. Dr. Chas. Carr.
- 4h—Frances, lived in Mississippi, m. Wm. Coward.

(4e) Gen. Thomas Holliday, b. 1776, d. 1818; m. Elizabeth Hart. Children of the above—
- 5a—Tillman, b. 1802, d. 1836; m. Priscilla Carr.
- 5b—Hannah: m. Sylvester Brown. One daughter, m. Bonner, grandchild of Mrs. Hannah H. Bonner, Washington, N. C.
- 5c—Mary, m. Thomas Hawks.
- 5d—Elizabeth, m. Wiley J. Croom.
- 5e—Lucy (Louisiana), m. Dr. Claudius Beldon Churchill.
- 5f—Eliza, m. Mr. M. C. Horton.
- 5g—Maria, m. Dr. Albert Henden.

(4d) Col. William Holliday, b. 1770, d. 1833; m. Nancy Carr. Served in North Carolina Legislature, 1812-1814. His Son (5h) Col. John, b. 180), d. 1881; m. Mariah Grimes Speight.

(5d) Elizabeth Holliday, said to have been the mother of fifteen children, m. Wiley J. Croom. Children of the above—

6a—John L. Croom, son (7h) Wiley J. Croom.
6b—Mrs. E. A. Tunstall, Greensboro, Ala.
6c—Laura M. (Hill), Montgomery, Ala., has two sons who are noted physicians in Montgomery.
6d—Richard Croom, one granddaughter, Miss Lida Tunstall Sodmay, and two grandsons, Wiley Croom Rodman and William Blount Rodman, Jr., reside in Washington, N. C.

(5e) Lucy Holliday, m. Dr. Claudius Belden Churchill. Children of the above—

6e—Charles Holliday, d. 1869.
6f—Sylvester Brown, d.
6g—Claudia Isabella, d.
6h—Wiley Croom, d.
6i—Thomas Holliday, d.
6j—Hannah Brown, d.
6k—Zacharie Taylor, d.

(5h) Col. John Holliday, b. 1803, d. 1881, m. Mariah Grimes Speight. Children of above—

6l—Capt. Thomas C., b. 1840, d. 1864.
6m—Benjamin P., b. 1846, d. 1902.
6n—Walter R., b. 1861, d. 1905.
6o—John W., b. 1857, d. 1881.
6p—Mary A., b. 1831, d. 1906; m. Baxter McFarland, Aberdeen, Miss.
6q—Maria Speight, b. 1864, m. Wm. C. Elbin.
6r—Sallie B., b. 1861, d. 1888; twin of Walter R.; m. Thomas J. McQuvition, Aberdeen, Miss.

(5f) Eliza Holliday, m. C. Horton, Lt. Gov. Texas. Child of above—

6s—Lida, Wharton, Texas.

(6a) John L. Croom. Child of above—

7a—Mrs. Rosa McCamly, Houston or Wharton, Texas.

(6e) Charles Holliday Churchill, m. Martha Thorn. Children of above—

7b—C. Robert Churchill, New Orleans, La.
7c—Ida Frances, m. J. F. Thomas, New Orleans, La.

(6g) Claudia Isabella Churchill, m. M. J. Ferguson. Child of above—

7d—Luly Ferguson, m. P. G. Riddel.

(7c) Ida Frances Churchill, m. J. F. Thomas. Child of above—

8a—Ida Churchill, m. S. J. Knott, New Orleans, La.

(7d) Luly Ferguson, m. P. G. Riddell. Child of above—
8b—Ferguson Riddell, d. 1919.

(5a) Tillman Holliday, b. 1778, d. 1835; m. Priscilla Carr. Had a son and a daughter, lived in Mississippi.

(5b) Hannah Holliday, m. Sylvester Brown. Lived first in New Bern, N. C., later in Washington, N. C. Has one son (6t) Thomas H. Brown, of Washington, N. C.

(5c) Mary Holliday, m. Thomas Hawkes. Lived in Washington, N. C. Had two daughters and two sons—
6u—Thomas H.
6v—Francis.
6w—Mary M. Laughinghouse. Daughter, Hary Holladay Hawkes of Washington, N. C. Son, Thomas H., had one child, 7f —Mrs. Dr. Harirs.

(5f) Eliza Holliday, m. C. Horton, late governor of Texas. Had two daughters, 6x, Patience Texas, m. Isaac Dennis, d. 1864, who left one daughter, 7h, Lida Texas, who m. Willie J. Croom, son of John L. Croom, 6a—d. 1880, Wharton, Texas, leaving one daugthter, 8c—Lida.

(5g) Maria Holliday, m. Dr. Albert Hendon, moved to Greensboro, Ala.

INDEX

Albin, D. M. ---- 85
" D. M., children of ---- 85
" E. B. ---- 86
" Louise S. ---- 86
" Mary W. ---- 85
" Robert H. ---- 85
Alexander, Amos ---- 153
" Anna E. ---- 154
" A. F. ---- 153
" A. F., children of ---- 153
" Benton ---- 153
" C. F. ---- 153
" J. F. ---- 153
" J. L. ---- 153
" Luzetta ---- 86
" Mary ---- 154
" Robert ---- 153
" Sallie B. ---- 153
Alford, A. S. ---- 35
" H. ---- 33
" James ---- 33
" Kate ---- 35
" Mamie ---- 33
" Minnie ---- 33
" Warren ---- 33
" Warren, children of ---- 33
Allen, Annie ---- 141
" Bettie ---- 141
" B. F. ---- 141
" Chas. E. ---- 141
" E. H. ---- 139
" E. H., children of ---- 140
" Frank ---- 26
" Harriet ---- 141
" Hattie ---- 30
" Jessie ---- 26
" Mattie L. ---- 141
" Phillip ---- 26
" Robert ---- 26
" R. Q. ---- 26-141
" Rodney ---- 32
" Rosa L. ---- 141
" Sallie ---- 141
" Seymour R. ---- 140
" Zula ---- 26
Arnall, Annie Pope ---- 163
" F. M. ---- 163
Arnett, Oliver ---- 23
" Samuel ---- 23
" Sedmore ---- 24
Arrington, Alice ---- 74
" Sam ---- 74
Ashmore, Mildred ---- 23-24
" Patience ---- 23
" William ---- 23
Askew, S. K. ---- 87
" Thomas ---- 87
Baggett, J. M. ---- 34
" Mary E. ---- 34
" Thomas ---- 34
" Thos., children of ---- 34
Bailey, Allen L. ---- 24
" Allen L., children of ---- 24
" F. J. ---- 24
" Mildred I. ---- 24
" Peyton ---- 24
Baird, Anna H. ---- 128
" Dorothy T. ---- 127
" H. L. ---- 129
" Hermine ---- 72
" J. C. ---- 129
" J. C., children of ---- 129
" J. C., Jr. ---- 129
" John R. ---- 90-124
John R., children of ---- 124
"John R., II ---- 129
" Nancy C. ---- 69-128
" Thos. C. ---- 124
" Thos. C., children of ---- 127
" Thos. C. Jr. ---- 128
Baker, Alice J. ---- 154
" Everard ---- 154
" Everard, children of ---- 154
" E. G. ---- 154
" E. G., children of ---- 154
" E. G. Sr., ---- 153
" E. G. the III ---- 154
" Florence ---- 154
" Frances T ---- 154
" F. N. ---- 154
" Jeanette ---- 154
" J. F. ---- 154
" J. H. ---- 154
" Laura A. ---- 154
" Lizzie A. ---- 154
" Martha G. ---- 154
" Nellie ---- 154
" Otis ---- 154
" Q. ---- 154
" R. L. ---- 154
" Sallie B. ---- 154
" V. A. ---- 154
" W. C. ---- 154
Baldwin, Annie ---- 140
Balfour, Josephine ---- 154
Ball, Sophia ---- 158
Becker, A. L. ---- 33
" Francis ---- 33
" Thomas ---- 33
" W. H. ---- 33

" W. H. Jr. ---------- 33
Bell, Josephine ---------- 32
Berry, W. D. ---------- 31
" W. D. Jr. ---------- 31
Biddle, Francis ---------- 21
" Julian W. ---------- 21
" Julian W., children ---- 21
" Noble ---------- 21
" J. W. ---------- 20
Bilbro, A. J. O. ---------- 36
Billingsley, Oliver ---------- 162
Boody, I. R. ---------- 74
Bovard, Mollie ---------- 30
Bradley, Miss Page ---------- 72
" Sarah ---------- 78
Bridges, Annie W. ---------- 35
" Caroline ---------- 35
" Edna ---------- 35
" Hugh ---------- 37
" Isla ---------- 35
" James ---------- 35
" James, children of ------ 35
" Jincey ---------- 35
" J. F. ---------- 85
" Julius ---------- 35
" Kate A. ---------- 35
" Lucile ---------- 35
" Martha ----------30-38
" Mary L. ---------- 35
" Matilda A. ---------- 35
" Mattie ----------35-141
" Quinn ---------- 35
" Richard R. ----------29-35
" Richard R., children of--- 35
" Robert ---------- 35
Broaddus, Agnes ---------- 23
" Annie J. ---------- 22
" Annie C. ---------- 23
" E. A. ---------- 22
" E. S. ----------22-23
" E. S., children of ------ 23
" Martha C. ---------- 23
" Matilda A. ---------- 22
" T. C. ---------- 22
" T. C., children of ------ 22
" T. P. ---------- 22
Brogdon, J. S. ---------- 81
Brown, Mary Y. ---------- 76
Brunner, Clara C. ---------- 27
Bulloch, Charles ---------- 26
" John ---------- 25
" John, children of ------ 26
" Mary ---------- 26
Burton, D. N. ---------- 73
" Maria ---------- 76
" Nancy ---------- 28
Campbell, Alonzo ---------- 160
" David ---------- 160
" David, children of ---- 160
" Elizabeth ---------- 160
" Gertrude M. ---------- 152
" Mary ---------- 160
Cantleon, Caroline --------159-160
" Virginia ---------- 159
Carter, Alelia ---------- 158
" Anna ---------- 158
" E. L. ---------- 158
" J. E. ---------- 158
" J. E., children of ------ 158
" Jerre E. ---------- 158
" M. H. ---------- 158
" Mattie ---------- 158
" W. P. ---------- 158
Carruth, L. ---------- 139
" Mabel ---------- 139
" Norma ---------- 139
" R. M. ---------- 139
Cassidy, Miss H. ---------- 36
Catchings, Anastasia ------- 14
" Angela ---------- 141
" Angelina ---------- 139
" Ann ----------30-141
" Anne ----------23-30-84
" Anna E., children of -- 23
" Annie A. ---------- 84
" Annie C. ---------- 23
" A. S. ---------- 32
" A. S., Jr. ---------- 32
" Archie S. ----------31-32
" Augustus ---------- 36
" Augustus, children of -- 36
" Augustus, 2d ---------- 36
" Baird ---------- 72
" Benjamin --9 to 20 inc. 39
" Benjamin, children of--- 20
" Benj. H. ----------80-81
" Benj. H. Dr. ---------- 157
" Benj. Holliday --------49-77
" Benj. Holliday, children of 7
" Benj, H., children of---- 71
" B. S. ----------72-139
" Bessie ----------25-139
" Blair ---------- 141
" Blanche ---------- 139
" Camilla ----------20-21
" Caroline ---------- 38
" Carolina M. ----------29-34
" Caroline R. ---------- 31
" Charlie ---------- 39
" Charles ----------21-27-139
" C. B. ---------- 32
" Charles E., Jr. ---------- 27
" Charles R. ---------- 84
" Charles S. ---------- 31
" Christopher ---------- 15
" Clinton D. ---------- 84
" Cordelia ---------- 21
" Cornelius ---------- 29
" C. Q. ---------- 31
" Donald ---------- 139

" Edward ---------- 29
" E. A. ---------- 141
" E. G. ----------21-23
" E. G., chilrren of ------ 23
" E. H. ---------- 23
" Eliza ---------- 15
" Eliza H. ----------29-33
" Elizabeth --------12-15-144
" Ellis ----------31-32
" Emma ----------42-72-73
" Emma M. ---------- 139
" Emma S. ----------84-88
" Emily ---------- 29
" Ezekial ----------12-144
" Eva G. ---------- 21
" Fanny ----------21-29-30
" Florence ----------139
" Frances ---------- 71
" Frank ----------25-26-157
" Frank, children of ---- 26
" F. B. ---------- 31
" F. B., children of ----- 31
" F. B. Jr. ---------- 31
" F. P. ---------- 80
" Gauce ---------- 139
" Gladys ---------- 81
" Grace H. ---------- 27
" Greenville ---------- 33
" H. H. ---------- 73
" Harriet -----25-27-29-30-157
" Harriet E. ---------71-77-78
" Harriet M. ----------72-73
" Henry ---------- 9
" H. L. ---------- 141
" Ida S. ---------- 33
" Isabelle ---------- 141
" Isabelle W. ---------- 31
" Jack ---------- 80
" Jane ----------25-26
" Jerry ---------- 31
" James W. ---------- 141
" John N. ---------- 29
" John ----------26-29-139
" John N., children of --- 29
" John Noel ---------- 29
" John T. ---------- 144
" Jonathan ----------20-35
" Jonathan 2d ---------- 36
" Joseph ---------- 10
" Jos., children of -------- 12
" Joseph -----9-12-13-14-20-29
" Joseph ----------37-39
" Joseph, children of ---- 49
" Joseph B. ---------- 20
" Joseph ----------139-144-156
" Joseph, children of------ 144
" Joseph Benjamin ------ 72
" Joseph Blair ---------- 30
" Jos. Blair, children of-- 30
" Joseph H. ---------- 157
" Joseph L. ---------- 139
" Joseph M. ---------31-32-84
" Joseph O. ---------- 31
" Josephine ----------20-76-79
" Josephine E. ---------- 134
" Julia C. ---------- 145
" Katherine ---------- 36
" Katherine ---------- 80
" Laura ---------- 29
" Leile B. ----------31-76
" Leona ---------- 139
" Levista J. ---------- 20
" Londie ---------- 42
" Louella ---------- 73
" Louisa ---------- 76
" Louise ----------32-80
" Lourane ---------- 36
" Lourane D. ---------- 36
" Loyce ---------- 33
" Lucy M. ---------- 31
" Lucy R. ---------- 32
" Mabel ---------- 139
" Magige ----------26-80
" Margaret ----------31-141
" Margaret E. ---------- 31
" Marjorie ---------- 72
" Martha ----------31-41-144
" Martha C. ----------21-22
" Martha B. ---------- 31
" Martha L. ----------84, 87
" Mary ----------31-42-84-144
" Mary A. ----------68-82
" Mary Clendinen ------- 88
" Mary E. ---------- 139
" Mary K. ---------- 141
" Mary M. ----------29-30
" Mary P. ----------31-33
" Mary R. ----------29-33
" Matilda ----------15-25
" Matilda W. ---------- 36
" May ---------- 31
" M. E. ---------- 31
" Meredith ----------9-13-14
" Merry W. ---------- 76
" Mildred ----------15-25
" Myra P. ---------- 31
" Missouri ----------25-26
" Nall ---------- 139
" Nancy ----------12-144
" Nannie --------26-42-81-141
" N. C. ---------- 90
" Nannie L. ---------- 76
" N. C. ---------- 124
" Nellie ---------- 72
" N. M. ---------- 104
" Newton W. ---------- 27
" Nicholas ---------- 27
" Noel ---------- 30
" Nora ---------- 139
" Nora S. ---------- 73

" Oliver W. ----------27-133
" Palatyre ----------29-35
" Phillip ---------9-13-14-21-25
" Phillip, children of ---- 25
" Phillip ----------28-29
" Phillip, children of ---- 28
" Phillip, Dr. ---------- 141
" Phillip A. ---------- 20
" Phillip M. ---------- 141
" Phillip M. Jr. ---------- 141
" Phillip M. Dr. ---------- 30
" Phillip M. Dr., children of ----------30-141
" Phillip S. ---------20-28-140
" Rhoda ----------12-144
" Richard O. ---------- 31
" Robert ---------- 139
" Robt. J. ---------- 76
" Robt. J. Jr. ---------- 31
" Robt. D. ---------- 31
" Robt. S. ---------- 21
" Robt S., children of---- 21
" Ruby ---------- 139
" Sadie ---------- 139
" Sallie ----------26-139
" Sallie Dickerson ------- 139
" Sallie Dickerson, children of ---------- 139
" Sallie D. ----------71-140
" St. Clare ---------- 26
" Sarah ----------12-42-144
" Sarah ---------- 29
" Sarah F ---------- 72
" Sarah M. ----------83-87
" Seymour --9-12-13-14-39-139
" Seymour S. ----------20-21
" Seymour S., children of-- 20
" Seymour S., Jr. ------ 20
" Seymour Scott --------- 139
" Seymour Scott, children of ---------- 139
" Silas -------15-36-42-72-139
" Silas F. ---------- 72
" Silas F., children of ---- 73
" Silas M. ---------- 40
" Silas Mercer ---------- 49
" Silas Mercer, children of ----------8-82-83-84
" Silas Mercer Jr. ------ 83
" Thomas ---------- 141
" T. A. Dr. ----36-37-42-81-84
" T. A., children of ------ 84
" Thos. B. ---------- 72
" T. C. - 41-61-96-97-98-104-122-130
" T. C., children of ------ 130
" Mrs. T. C. ---------- 97
" Dr. T. J.---------- --- 27-40-42-50-64-71-88-105
" Dr. T. J., children of---- 88
" T. J. ---------- 72
" T. J., children of ------ 72
" Thos. Page ---------- 72
" Virginia M. ----------36-82
" Virginia ---------- 84
" Waddill ----------72-73
" Wallace ---------- 31
" Walter ---------- 20
" Walter S. ---------- 31
" Walter S., children of--- 32
" Walter S. Jr. --------- 32
" Walter W. ----------30-141
" Warren ---------- 25
" Warren, children of ---- 25
" W. B. ---------- 15
" Willard ---------- 139
" William ----------20-26-139
" Wm. Baird ---------- 72
" William Benj. --------- 72
" Wm. H. ---------21-25-27-29
" Wm. H., children of ---- 25
" Wm. S. ---------- 77
" Willroy ---------- 141
Causey, Chas. E. ---------- 139
" H. F. ---------- 139
" Ivy ---------- 139
" R. H. ---------- 139
" Sallie M. ---------- 139
" T. F. ---------- 139
" Wm. M. ---------- 139
Chambers, J. C. ---------- 79
" N. M. ---------- 79
" R. A. ---------- 79
Chamberlain, Allen ---------- 20
" Eva G. ---------- 20
" E. P. ---------- 20
" Children of ---------- 20
" E. P. Jr. ---------- 20
" Pauline ---------- 20
" William ---------- 20
Clendinen, Nancy M. -------- 50
Coke, Lucy ---------- 143
Collins, Eliza ---------- 36
" Collins, Mr. ---------- 36
" Johathan ---------- 36
" Lourainey ---------- 36
" Lurline ---------- 30
" Walter ---------- 30
Colvin, Grafton ---------- 72
" Grafton Jr. ---------- 72
" Jane ---------- 72
" Marjorie ---------- 72
Corly, Cornelia ---------- 35
Corey, Tenie ---------- 79
Cox, James R. ---------- 76
Criddle, Mildred ----------17-19
Davidson, Dr. James -------- 74
" Dr. T. J. ---------- 74
Davis, Chas. A. ---------- 165
Dean, L. Y. Jr. ---------- 24

" M. J. ---- 24
" M. T. ---- 24
Devine, Hulda ---- 140-144
Dickerson, Martha ---- 156
Dickson, A R. ---- 27
" Adrian ---- 28
" David C ---- 27
" David C., children of ---- 27
" David R. ---- 27
" Daniel ---- 27-28
" Dudley ---- 28
" Earl ---- 28
" Harriet ---- 27
" H. J. ---- 27
" J. L. ---- 27
" J. L. Jr. ---- 28
" Julia D. ---- 28
" Lawrence ---- 27
" Louisa ---- 27
" Martha C. ---- 27
" Mary ---- 28
" N. C. ---- 28
" Peter ---- 28
" Robert ---- 28
" Wm. ---- 25
" Wm., children of ---- 27
" Zach ---- 87
Dill, Mr. ---- 160
" Mr., childre nof ---- 160
" Hattie ---- 160
" Thaddeus ---- 160
Dinkins, Lillian C. ---- 79
Dixon, Annie K. ---- 87
" B. T. ---- 87
" Daisy A. ---- 87
" Emma V. ---- 87
" Mary S. ---- 87
" Silas A. ---- 87
" Wm. ---- 84
" Wm., children of ---- 87
Dodge, Isadora E. ---- 75
" James ---- 75
" W. H. ---- 75
" W. M. C. ---- 75
" W. M. C., children of ---- 75
Drake, Edah S. ---- 81
" Edith ---- 40
"Edith S. ---- 50
Duffy, Maggie ---- 139
Dulaney, Georgia ---- 25
" William ---- 36
Eaton, Lizzie ---- 76
Edmonds, Floy ---- 160
" Margaret ---- 160
" Salile ---- 159
" Samuel ---- 159
" Samuel, children of ---- 160
Elliott, Martha C. H. ---- 161
" Rhodes ---- 161
" Rhodes, children of ---- 161
" Wm. H. ---- 161
Ellis, Evelyn ---- 31
" Martha ---- 31
" Newton ---- 31
Enochs, Edwina ---- 32
" I. C. ---- 31-32-80
" I. C., children of ---- 32
" I. C. Jr. ---- 32
" James L. ---- 79
" James L., children of ---- 80
" James L. Jr. ---- 80
" J. F. ---- 80
" Lucy ---- 32
" Mary C. ---- 32
" M. S. ---- 80
Evans, Mary ---- 156
Fairchild, Miss ---- 36
Farnam, N. C. ---- 152
Felker, Hester ---- 164
Ferguson, Pinkie ---- 35
Ferman, Arthur ---- 158
Fever, Miss ---- 163
Fields, Peter ---- 145
Fleming, Benton ---- 153
" Dinah ---- 153
" Dinah, children of ---- 153-154
" Emily D. ---- 153
" Hinds ---- 153
" Holliday ---- 153
" Mrs. Jane ---- 148
" Jane B. ---- 153
" J. G. ---- 153
" J. G., children of ---- 153
" J. N. ---- 153
" Robert F. ---- 153
" Sarah ---- 153-154
" W D. ---- 153
" Young ---- 153
Fly, Ella ---- 71-72
Flournoy, Fannie ---- 25
" J. A. ---- 25
" J. A., children of ---- 25
" Martha L. ---- 25
" Mildred ---- 25
" Salonia ---- 25
" Sarah A. ---- 25
" T. M. ---- 25
" William A. ---- 25
Ford, Sarah ---- 150-152
Forsyth, James ---- 71
" James S. ---- 71
Fortner, Sedley ---- 29
" Susan ---- 29
" Turner ---- 29
Galloway, George ---- 162
Gano, Kate ---- 142
Goodloe, Mary ---- 143
Griffin, E. ---- 160
" E., children of ---- 160
" Amanda ---- 161

" Katherine ---------- 156
" Lizzie ---------- 160
" Nancy G. ---------- 159
" Willie ---------- 160
Haley, Mona L. ---------- 78
Hamilton, Annie L. ---------- 75
" Geo. Wm.. ---------- 74
" Geo. Wm., children of-- 75
" James Norman ---------- 75
" Mary ---------- 78
Hammock, Sarah ---------- 156
Harrison, Nancy ---------- 152
Hatfield, Ida ---------- 23
Head, Artemesia ------12-144-145
" Charles ---------- 77
" Charles A. ---------- 77
" Charles, Jr. ---------- 77
" Rebecca Louise ---------- 77
" Samuel Potts ---------- 77
" Thos. ----------12-144
" Willis B. ---------- 77
Hemingway, David M. ---82-84-87
" David M., children of--84-85
" Kate McW. ---------- 86
" Mary A. C. ---------- 40
" Mary C. ---------- --85
" Nannie C. ---------- 84
" Thos. C. ---------- 86
" William ---------- 87
Henck, David M. ---------- 87
" Joseph ---------- 87
" Marguerite L. ---------- 87
" Mernelle ---------- 87
Henderson, Loraine ---------- 76
" Mary ---------- 76
Hennington, Benj. ---------- --29
" Benj. children of------ 30
" Fannie ---------- 30
" Frank ---------- 30
" Henry H. ---------- 30
" Lamar ---------- 30
" Rosa ---------- 30
Higginbotham, Letitia -----49-71
Hill, Duncan ---------- 158
" Lucy ---------- 158
" Mary Annie ---------157-158
Holliday, Abraham ---------- 158
" Alice M. ---------- 161
" Allen ----------156-161
" Allen, children of ------ 161
" Allen L. ---------- 162
" Allen Thos. ---------- 156
" Allen T., children of---- 161
" Amelia ---------- 161
" Andrew J. ---------- 152
" Anna E. ---------- 158
" Annie ---------- 162
" Annie N. ---------- 162
" Augustus ---------- 158
" Ayres ----------147-148
" Ayres, children of ----- 151
" Benj. ---------- 78
" Carl M. ---------- 159
" Cassender ---------- 157
" Catherine ---------- 78
" Cynthia ----------157-164
" Dickerson ----------152-156
" Dickerson, children of -- 157
" Dickerson Jr. ---------- 158
" Dickerson, Jr., children of 158
" Dickerson W. ---------- 158
" Elizabeth ----------151-155
" Elijah ---------- 147
" Elijah, children of ----- 148
" Emily ----------25-26-157
" Emily C. ---------- 158
" Ernest D. ---------- 158
" Eugenia ----------156-159
" Evaline ---------- 162
" Fletcher ---------- 161
" Flora ----------149-156
" Flora T. ---------- 161
" Frances ---------- 158
" F. A. C. ---------- 161
" Francis E. ---------- 162
" Franklin ---------- 152
" Foy ---------- 158
" Georgia O. ----------156-160
" G. R. ---------- 158
" G. R., children of --158-159
" Gibson ---------- 152
" G. R. Jr. ---------- 158
" Harriet ----------37-149
" Hariet T ---------- 78
" Henry G. ---------- 162
" I. N. ---------- 157
" I. N., children of ----161-162
" Jane ---------- 157
" Jeanette ---------- 153
" Jesse Mercer ---------- 161
" Jesse Mercer, children of 162
" J. M. ---------- 162
" John ---------- 147
" John, children of ----152-153
" John ---------- 156
" John T. ---------- 162
" Joseph ----------147-150
" Josephine ---------- 78
" Joseph E. ---------- 161
" J. R. ----------156-161
" Lamar ---------- 162
" Laura C. ---------- 162
" Leslie ---------- 162
" Lizzie M. ---------- 162
" Louisa ----------157-158
" Malidia ---------- 161
" M. A. ---------- 158
" Martha -----151-157-158-162
" Martha E. ---------- 162
" Mary ------37-49-78-156-158

" Mary A. ---------- 161
" Mary E. ---------- 162
" Mary J. ---------- 159
" Mary L. ----------161-162
" Margaret -------151-155-161
" Minerva ---------- 153
" Myrtle ---------- 161
" Nancy ---------- 151
"Nannie L. ---------- 158
" Nathanial R. ---------- 157
" Nathanial R., children of ----------157-158
" N. W. ---------- 158
" Ollie ---------- 162
" Omar ---------- 161
" O. T. ---------- 165
" Ophelia ---------- 158
" Otis ---------- 161
" Peter J. ---------- 161
" Peter J., children of---- 161
" R. E. ---------- 162
" R. I. ---------- 156
" R. I., children of ----156-157
" Robert ---------- 152
" R. J. ---------- 156
" Rosa L. ---------- 162
" Sallie ---------- 151
" Sarah ----------153-156-159
" Sarah J. ---------- 162
" Simeon ---------- 157-162
" S. R. ---------- 158
" Thomas ----------39-147-149
" Thomas, children of ----156
" Thomas ---------- 162
" Thomas, children of ---- 162
" Thomas C. ---------- 78
" Thomas D. ---------- 162
" Thomas H. ---------- 157
" Thomas L. ---------- 77
" Thomas L., children of-- 78
" T. ---------- 151
" Thomas ---------- 157
" Thomas ---------- 156
" Warren ---------- 158
" William ---------- 161
" W. B. ---------- 161
" William ---------- 161
" W. T. ---------- 161
" W. T. H. ---------- 158
" W. Z. ---------- 161
Holloman, Estelle J. -------- 79
" Frank ---------- 78
" Harriet ---------- 78
" Hattie R. ---------- 79
" Jessie L. ---------- 78
" John H. ---------- 78
" John H., Jr. ---------- 78
" Leonidas ---------- 78
" Leonidas, Jr. ---------- 78
" Mary E. ---------- 78
" Mary L. ---------- 78
" Stella M. ---------- 79
" Thomas B. ---------- 78
" Thomas B., children of 78-79
" Thomas W. ---------- 78
Hope, Clara V. ---------- 34
Hudson, Barnes ---------- 73
" Byrne ---------- 73
" Emma ---------- 143
" Fred ---------- 73
" Fred, children of ------ 73
" T. C. ---------- 73
" Wilma ---------- 73
Hutchings, Annie D. --------21-23
" Matilda ---------- 21
Hutchison, Ada ---------- 76
" Fountain ---------- 76
" Elizabeth ---------- 76
" Mildred ---------- 76
" Nanine ---------- 76
Jackson, W. S. ---------- 161
Jacobs, Margaret M. -------- 141
Johnson, Catchings B. ------31-76
" John ---------- 76
" John, 2nd ---------- 76
" Loranie ---------- 76
" Lou ---------- 76
" Margaret ---------- 148
" Mary ---------- 76
" Nannie C. ---------- 77
" Olivia ----------148-151
Jones, Dudley ---------- 88
" Louise ---------- 21
" Maud L. ---------- 88
" Minnie ---------- 88
Kelly, W. W. ---------- 28
King, Bettie ---------- 163
" C. ---------- 163
" Elizabeth J. L. --------34-74
" Elziphan ---------- 162
" Elziphan, children of -- 163
" Elziphan, Jr. ---------- 163
" Evanda ---------- 163
" Holley ---------- 163
" James ---------- 163
",Mattie ---------- 163
" Walker ---------- 163
Lacy, Sarah Overton -----151-152
Landrum, Harvey C. -------- 86
" J. H. ---------- 86
" Jane W. ---------- 86
" L. B. ---------- 86
" Mary M. ---------- 86
" Percy M. ---------- 86
" Ruth M. ---------- 86
Laprelle, M. E. ---------- 27
Lawson, Josephine ---------- 158
Leslie, Sarah ---------- 162
Lewis, Emma S. ---------- 88
" James ---------- 33

" James E. ---------- 84
" James E., children of--- 88
" J. L. ---------- 88
" Sarah ---------- 155
Liddell, V. B. ---------- 73
" Wm. H. ---------- 73
Lilly, A. A. ---------- 31
" A. A., children of ---- 33
" A. A. Jr. ---------- 33
" Albert A ---------- 33
" Jennie ---------- 139
" Kenneth ---------- 33
" Verner ---------- 33
Lockwood, L. G. ---------- 30
Long, M. E. ----------127-129
Love, Annie ----------143-144
" Annie W. ----------35-143
" Bessie ---------- 143
" Della ---------- 143
" Harriet E. ---------139-141
" Harriet J. ---------- 144
" Hugh ---------- 144
" Ida ---------- 144
" J. F. ---------- 140
" J. F., children of ------ 144
" James ---------- 144
" Kate ---------- 143
" Mamie ---------- 143
" Martha ---------- 144
" Martha D. ----------139-140
" Mary ---------- 144
" Mary M. ---------- 144
" Pearl ---------- 144
" Robert ---------- 71
" Robert ---------- 139
" Robert, children of ---- 139
" Robert H. ---------- 143
" Robert H., children of-- 143
" Robert E. ---------- 144
" Rosa C. ---------- 144
" Rosa ---------- 140
" Sallie D. ---------- 143
" Sarah W. ---------- 144
" T. J. ---------- 144
" T. J., children of ------ 144
" Walter ---------- 144
" William ----------143-144
" William C. ---------140-143
" William C., children of-- 143
Luce, Henry ---------- 153
Madden, Delia A. ---------- 152
Magee, Daniel ---------- 27
" Bettie ---------- 27
" Felix ---------- 27
" Felix, children of ------ 27
" Felix Jr. ---------- 27
" Henry ---------- 27
" Nancy ---------- 27
" Sallie ---------- 27
" Saphronia ---------- 27
Manship, Lewis ---------- 76
Marshall, Ada ----------29-139
" Angeline ---------- 29
" Charles ---------- 29
" Harriet ---------- 29
" Noel ---------- 29
" Robt. H. ---------- 29
Martin, Nancy ---------- 20
" Susan ---------- 80
Massengill, Laura ---------- 26
" May ---------- 31
Massey, J. C. ---------- 27
Massie, Emily ---------- 88
Mason, Calhoun ---------- 36
" Ellen ---------- 37
" Francina ---------- 36
" Wiley ---------- 36
" W. W. ---------- 36
Mayfield, James ---------- 162
Meek, Daisy ---------- 75
Miller, Bessie ---------- 26
" Emma ---------- 26
" George ---------- 26
" Irene ---------- 26
" John ---------- 26
" J. M. ----------31-32
" J. C. ---------- 31
" Robert ---------- 26
Milsaps, H. T. ---------- 155
" Martha ---------- 155
" Mary E. ---------- 155
" Sarah ---------- 155
" Thomas ---------- 151
" Thos., children of ------ 155
" Thos. E. ---------- 155
" Thos. J. ---------- 155
" Uriah ---------- 155
" Wm. ---------- 155
Moncrief, Nancy ---------- 159
Moore, Dorris ---------- 80
" Margaret ---------- 80
" Noble ---------- 80
" Robert C. ---------- 80
McDaniel, Egbert ---------- 164
" Gypsy ---------- 164
" H. D. ---------- 164
" Ira O. ---------- 162
" Ira O., children of ---- 164
" Ira Jr. ---------- 164
" Rapley ---------- 164
" Sanders ---------- 164
McGuire, Francis ---------- 155
" Mary ---------- 152
McKay, Mary F. ---------- 28
McKee, Elizabeth ---------- 72
McKinnell, C. O. ---------- 31
McKinney, Miss ---------- 159
McLaurin, Daniel --------140-141
" Delta ---------- 143
" Hugh C. ---------- 139

" Hugh C., children of ---------- 141-142-143
" John ---------- 142
" John G. ---------- 143
" Katherine ---------- 142
" Laughlin ---------- 142
" Louella ---------- 141
" Maurice ---------- 142
" Nancy ---------- 139
" Nanine C. ---------- 141
" Sallie C. ---------- 141
" Robert L ---------- 141
McNeal, J. C. ---------- 36
Nall, Winnie ---------- 139
Neal, Mary ---------- 162-163
Newton, Jere ---------- 77
" Louise ---------- 77
" Oscar ---------- 76
" Oscar, Jr. ---------- 76
Nixon, Ella ---------- 76
Norman, Annie L. ---------- 75
" Annie M. ---------- 75
" Bessie M. ---------- 75
" Caroline B. ---------- 75
" Caroline C. ---------- 75
" Daisy M. ---------- 75
" Daniel ---------- 29-34
" Daniel, children of ---------- 34
" E. L. ---------- 35
" E. L., children of ---------- 35
" E. J. ---------- 75
" James M. ---------- 34-75
" Kate C. ---------- 75
" Lucy R. ---------- 75
" Lula M. ---------- 75
" Mary ---------- 35
" Mary E. ---------- 74-75
" Mary M. ---------- 34
Norman, Montgomery ---------- 74
" Palatire ---------- 34
" P. R. ---------- 34
" P. M. ---------- 76
" P. C. ---------- 34
" P. B. ---------- 76
"P. K. ---------- 75
" P. K., children of ---------- 76
" R. S. ---------- 35
" W. W. ---------- 75
" W. W., children of ---------- 75
Nugent, L. C. ---------- 32
Nunnally, Aaron ---------- 157
Owens, Ella ---------- 33
" Susan ---------- 164
Owings, Charlotte ---------- 152
O'Neal, Nancy ---------- 152
Pace, J. H. ---------- 162
Paine, A. D. ---------- 154
" L. B. ---------- 154
Paschel, J. L. ---------- 161
Patterson, Mrs. J. C. ---------- 158
Pearce, J. T. ---------- 158
Platt, A. H. ---------- 73
" Waddill ---------- 73
Potts, H. S. ---------- 72
" H. S. Jr. ---------- 72
" Leonora ---------- 72
Powell, Annie L. ---------- 23
" E. B. ---------- 23
" Minnie E. ---------- 12
" Minnie ---------- 145
" R. W. ---------- 23
" R. R. ---------- 23
" William ---------- 23
" William, children of ---------- 23
Prince, L. W. ---------- 163
Quinn, Ella ---------- 26
" Nannie ---------- 26
" Mary ---------- 143
" Mary Ann ---------- 140
" Monroe ---------- 25-26
" Monroe, children of ---------- 26
Ragan, Lucinda ---------- 156
" Rebecca ---------- 156
Ratliffe, Gus ---------- 87
" Louis ---------- 87
" Sam ---------- 87
Ray, Bessie ---------- 25
" Madison ---------- 25
" Mollie ---------- 25
" Miss ---------- 159
" Willie ---------- 25
Reaben, Dr. ---------- 29
" Dr., children of ---------- 30
" C. C. ---------- 30
" C. E. ---------- 30
" E. M. ---------- 30
" G. B. ---------- 30
" W. H. ---------- 30
Redfield, Annie O. ---------- 87
" Chas. ---------- 87
" Chas., children of ---------- 87
" C. G. ---------- 83
" John ---------- 87
" Lillian ---------- 87
" Mary G. ---------- 87
" Nora ---------- 87
" Sallie ---------- 87
" W. G. ---------- 87
Remey, M. F. ---------- 162
Rex, Naomi ---------- 152
Rice, S. T. ---------- 158
Rogers, Francina ---------- 36
" Mary ---------- 28
Rutland, Alice ---------- 143
" Arthur ---------- 143
" R. L. ---------- 144
" Willie ---------- 143
" W. C. ---------- 143
" W. C., children of ---------- 143
" W. P. ---------- 144

Sanders, B. M. ---------- 157
" B. M., children of ------ 164
" B. M. Jr. ---------- 164
" Carrie C. ---------- 164
" C. G. ---------- 144
" C. M. ---------- 164
" D. H. ---------- 164
" D. N. ---------- 164
" Emmie ---------- 164
" Ida ---------- 31
" Joseph ---------- 157
" Joseph ---------- 164
" L. W. ---------- 157
" Louisa ----------75-157
" Mamie ---------- 164
" Martha ---------- 157
" Mattie ---------- 77
" Mattie L. ---------- 80
" Richard ---------- 164
Savage, Harry ---------- 85
" Prentiss ---------- 85
Scaife, Fletcher ---------- 158
" Paul B. ---------- 158
Scott, Frank H. ---------- 78
Settoon, Julius ---------- 75
" L. L. ---------- 75
" L. V. ---------- 75
" L. V., children of ------ 75
" R. B ---------- 75
Shank, Mr. ----------159-160
" Mr., children of -------- 160
" Felix ---------- 160
" H. A. ---------- 160
" Rosa L. ---------- 160
Shearer, F. O. ---------- 130
Shields, T. H. ---------- 81
Shoemaker, Alice V. -------- 152
" A. J. ---------- 152
" David ---------- 151
" David, children of ------ 151
" Douglas ---------- 152
" Henry ---------- 152
" L. T. ---------- 152
" Martha ---------- 152
" Mary L. ---------- 152
" Rex ---------- 152
" Roy H. ---------- 152
" Rufus ---------- 151
" Rufus, children of ------ 152
Siebe, Abner ---------- 34
" Annie M. ---------- 34
" F. E. ---------- 34
" H. O. ---------- 34
" J. T. ---------- 34
" Julia ---------- 141
" Myra ---------- 141
" W. H. ---------- 34
Sims, George ---------- 161
Simpson, Orleans ---------- 77
Smith, Ada C. ---------- 79
" Adel ---------- 79
" Angeline ---------- 29
" A. P. ---------- 80
" Cecil ---------- 76
" C. E. ---------- 79
" C. R. ---------- 76
" C. D. ---------- 79
" E. ---------- 79
" E, children of ---------- 79
" Frances ---------- 79
" Harriet L. ---------- 80
" Helen ---------- 74
" J. A. ---------- 79
" John ----------74-155
" John, children of ------ 74
Smith, Josephine ---------- 74
" J. H. ---------- 79
" Josephine C. ---------- 80
" Laura L. ---------- 79
" Leland ---------- 79
" Lourinda ---------- 25
" Margaret ---------- 80
" Mary ---------- 74
" Mary L. ---------- 80
" Montgomery ---------- 79
" Rankin ---------- 79
" Rankin, children of---- 79
" Sarah ----------7-79-139
" Thomas H. ---------- 79
" W. B. ---------- 79
Spiller, Miss ---------- 155
Stanford, Dicey ---------- 158
Steed, Donald ---------- 24
" Elizabeh ---------- 24
" Frances ---------- 24
" Maria ----------24-25
" Mildred ---------- 24
" Missouri ---------- 24
" Nancy ---------- 24
" Phillip ---------- 24
" Seymour ---------- 24
" T. A. A. ---------- 24
" T. M., Jr. ---------- 24
" Virginia ---------- 24
" T. W. M. ---------- 24
" T. W. M.,, children of-- 24
" W. A. ---------- 24
Steele, Abner ---------- 71
" Abner T. ---------- 34
" Abner T., children of-- 34
" Ada ---------- 33
" Archibald ---------- 29
" Archibald, children of-- 33
" A. E. ---------- 31
" E. W. ---------- 33
" J. B. ----------33-34
" J. H. ---------- 164
" J. A. ---------- 33
" Julia ---------- 34
" Laura A. ---------- 71

" Luella ---- 33
" Mary C. ---- 34
" Mollie ---- 30
" Whitman ---- 33
" Whitman, children of -- 33
Stevens, Ida ---- 142
Stewart, Jennie D. ---- 32
Stinson, Sarah ---- 78
Storm, Mary ---- 33
Strother, A. E. ----156-159
" A. E., children of ---- 159
" A. R. ---- 160
" A. R., children of ---- 160
" Alphonso R. ---- 156
" Bettie ---- 160
" C. R. ---- 160
" C. R., children of ---- 160
" Clara ---- 160
" Clara N. ---- 159
" C. A. ---- 159
" Ella ---- 159
" Eugene ---- 160
" Flossie ---- 160
" Francis ----156-159
" Francis, children of---- 159
" Frank ---- 160
" Frederick ---- 160
" George ---- 159
" George ---- 159
" Grover ---- 159
" Henry ---- 159
" Holland ---- 159
" James A. ---- 159
" Jerre ---- 159
" John ---- 160
" John G. ---- 159
" John G., children of ---- 159
" J. S. ---- 159
" J. T. ---- 159
" Josephus A. ---- 159
" Josephus E. ---- 159
" Julian ---- 160
" Laura ---- 160
" Lillie ---- 160
" Louisa ---- 160
" Lucinda P. ---- 160
" L. P. ---- 160
" Lula ---- 160
" Martha ---- 159
" Maude ---- 159
" N. M. ---- 159
" Pauline ---- 159
" Ruth ---- 160
" Samuel ---- 159
" Sarah J. ----159-160
" T. R. ---- 160
" Thomas ---- 156
" T. C. ---- 159
" T. H. ----159-160
" T. H., children of ---- 160
" Wm. Francis ---- 159
" Wm. Francis, children of ---- 159
" W. H. ---- 160
" W. T. ----159-160
Stroud, Emma ---- 157
Summerall, Rosa ---- 33
Taylor, M. ---- 28
Teat, Isla ---- 141
Terrell, Elvira G. ----125-127
Thatcher, Walter ---- 73
Therrell, E. C. ---- 74
" E. E. ---- 73
" F. C. ---- 74
" G. C. ---- 74
" H C. ---- 73
" R. C. ---- 74
" R. S. ---- 73
" Children of ---- 73
" S. C. ---- 73
Thompson, Jessie ---- 161
" Lourainey ---- 35
Thrasher, Judge ---- 37
Thweatt, E. S. ---- 25
" J. A. ---- 24
" J. A. ---- 24
" J. M. ---- 24
" Children of ---- 24
" M. L. ---- 24
" May E. ---- 24
" Maydie J. ---- 24
" M. B. ---- 25
" R. C. ---- 25
Tisdale, Lizzie ----157-161
Torrey, Mrs. M. C. ---- 70
" Thos. H. ----88-89-90
Townsend, Martha ----12-144
Trammell, B. ---- 163
" Hattie ---- 163
" J. G. ---- 163
" children of ---- 163
" Mattie ---- 163
Trawick, Cornelius ---- 29
" children of ---- 33
" Cornelius Jr. ---- 33
" Henry ---- 33
" Josephine ---- 33
" Kate ---- 33
" Luzenburg ---- 33
" Martha E. ---- 33
" Mary B. ---- 33
Tucker, Lou ---- 162
Vaughn, Miss ---- 30
Waddill, Nora ----72-73
Wadsworth, William ---- 155
Waggoner, Floyd ---- 30
Walker, B. S. ---- 163
" Charlie ---- 163
" C. S. ---- 163
" Clifford ---- 163

" Cynthia ----------162-163
" Daniel ---------- 157
" children of ---------- 162
" Daniel Jr. ---------- 162
" Daniel ---------- 163
" D. H. ----------162-163
" D. H., children of ------ 163
" Hattie ---------- 163
" Hickman ---------- 155
" Irwin ---------- 163
" J. H. ---------- 163
" Lucinda ---------- 162
" Margaret ----------74-155
" Marian ---------- 163
" Martha ---------- 155
" Mary H. ---------- 155
" Mollie ---------- 163
" Pierce ---------- 155
" Rebecca ----------162-164
" Robert ---------- 155
" Robert, children of ---- 155
" Robert, 2d ---------- 155
" Sandy ---------- 162
" T. N. ---------- 162
" W. S. ---------- 163
Walsh, Wilile ---------- 158
Waterhouse, Edith ---------- 34
" R. G. ---------- 34
Watt, Frederick ---------- 81
Webb, A. C. ---------- 22
" Agnes ---------- 23
" E. B. ---------- 23
" James ---------- 22
" James, children of ---- 22
" Julius C. ---------- 33
" Mary T. ---------- 23
" P. A. ---------- 22
" R. R. ---------- 23
" W. F. ---------- 22
Wendling, G. M. ---------- 133
Werner, Miss ---------- 73
West, Eliza ---------- 20
White, Sue ---------- 78
Wiley, Susan A. ---------- 157
Willard, Dorothy ---------- 26
" Eleanor ---------- 26
" J. H. ---------- 26
" J. H., children of ------ 26
" Natalia ---------- 26
" Roberta ---------- 26
Willett, Edward ---------- 165
" Emily ---------- 165
" Hugh ---------- 165
" J. E. ---------- 164
" J. E., children of ------ 165
" Laurie ---------- 165
" N. L. ---------- 165
" Rosalie ---------- 165
Wilson, N. C. ---------- 21
" John ---------- 21
" John, children of ------ 21
" Seymour ---------- 21
Wolfe, Adelaide ---------- 76
Wolfe, Joseph T. ---------- 76
Womack, Mr. ----------29-30
" Harriett ---------- 30
" Noel ---------- 30
Wood, May F. ---------- 76
Woods, Mittie ---------- 21
Wright, Annie A. ----------12-145
" Bettie ---------- 78
" Carrie A. ----------12-145
" James ----------144
" James, children of ---- 145
" J. A. ---------- 12
" J. T. ---------- 12
" John T. ----------145
" John T., children ------ 145
" Joseph A. ----------145
" Lucinda ---------156-159-160
" Minine A. ----------12-145
Yates, Fountain ---------- 76
" J. B. ---------- 76
" J. B. Jr. ---------- 76
Zellars, Elizabeth ----------161

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